MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

24 AUGUST 1981

Libyan-U.S. Clash

Al-Qadhdhafi Remarks in Ethiopia--Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi, as reported by JANA, told a 21 August news conference in Addis Ababa that the U.S. 6th Fleet had "openly and officially carried out a campaign of invasion," against Libya. Al-Qadhdhafi admitted that two Libyan planes were shot down in the air battle over the Gulf of Sidra, but reiterated Libya's claim to have shot down a U.S. F-14 Tomcat. Although the two Libyan Sukhois were not suitable for fighting air targets, Al-Qadhdhafi said, they nevertheless "chased and shot down" an F-14 that had entered Libyan airspace, but were then themselves downed by eight aircraft from the Nimitz. The Libyan leader also said the debris of the downed F-14 was moved to Misrata port and has been shown on Libyan television. He affirmed that the Gulf of Sidra is "an indivisible part" of Libyan territory and that the Libyan people are prepared to defend it "even if it means a bilateral war between us and the United States, or even a third world war." Claiming that a catastrophe could occur if the United States were again to "play with fire" in the Gulf of Sidra, Al-Qadhdhafi warned that if NATO became involved in the dispute, Libya would look to its "allies and friends in the world."

In remarks to a mass rally in Addis Ababa on 22 August, broadcast by Tripoli radio, Al-Qadhdhafi characterized the U.S. claim that it acted in the Gulf of Sidra to uphold the freedom of navigation in international waters as false. He said the U.S. action was an expression of U.S. hostility toward the freedom of peoples. Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi said President Ronald Reagan is acting in international politics "just as he was acting on the stage." The Libyan leader also emphasized the need for the peoples of Somalia, Sudan and Egypt to "catch up with" the Libyan-Ethiopian-PDRY axis by triumphing over their rulers.

Libyan-Ethiopian Communique--JANA transmitted the text of a joint Libyan-Ethiopian communique issued at the end of Al-Qadhdhafi's 3-day visit to Ethiopia. It denounced the U.S. "conspiracies" aimed at the "physical liquidation of revolutionary leaders," condemning in particular "the conspiracy which was recently exposed and hatched by U.S. imperialism to assassinate...Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi." The communique also condemned U.S. military maneuvers "in Libyan territorial waters or skies," as well as the downing of two Libyan aircraft. It scored Egypt and Sudan for granting bases and facilities to the United States and accused the Reagan administration of seeking to undermine international detente.

Gulf, OAU Denunciations--KUNA reported on 22 August that Gulf Cooperation Council Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah condemned the U.S. "act of piracy" against the Libyans, describing it as a "political decision and political aggression." He accused the United States of promoting "the policy of cowboys." KUNA also reported that Kuwait has denounced U.S. "aggression" in the Gulf of Sidra. It cited Public Health Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Rahman al-'Awadi as saying that Kuwait stands by any Arab country against whom aggression has been committed. AFP reported that the Organization for African Unity has vigorously condemned a "provocative act of undeclared war" and a "wanton act of aggression."

'Arafat Solidarity Speech--In a speech broadcast by the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio, PLO Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat told a 21 August Beirut rally held in solidarity with Libya that the Palestinians are ready to assist Libya against aggression. Although the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces are few in number, he said, they are ready to dispatch as many soldiers as Al-Qadhdhafi wants to fight alongside the Libyans. He also warned that the Israelis are preparing a strike in two directions: One against the joint forces and another against the Syrians. Speaking of a U.S.-Israeli "conspiracy" against the Arab nation, 'Arafat said the aim of the U.S. pressure on the Libyans is to stop them supplying the Palestinians with arms and equipment.

As-Sadat Condemns Libyan Leader--MENA reported that in a statement to the weekly newspaper MAY, President Anwar as-Sadat said Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi was responsible for the incident over the Gulf of Sidra. He said the Libyan leader deserves to be executed for this "foolish act" in which heavy and unwieldy Sukhois took on U.S. planes.

Al-Qadhdhafi Tour

Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi left Ethiopia on 23 August, JANA reported, and flew to the UAE where he was welcomed by President Shaykh Zayid Ibn Sultan Al-Nuhayyan. According to KUNA, Al-Qadhdhafi had postponed his visit to Abu Dhabi by 1 day. Riyadh television reported that Saudi King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz sent a message of good wishes to Al-Qadhdhafi in response to a similar message sent by the Libyan leader as he overflew Saudi Arabia on 23 August en route to the UAE.

Libyan-Syrian Relations

Tripoli's Voice of the Arab Homeland radio reported that a Syrian military delegation arrived in Tripoli and held talks over the weekend with a Libyan delegation headed by Armed Forces Commander Brig Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir. Armed Forces General Staff Chief Maj Gen Hikmat ash-Shihabi headed the Syrian delegation.

Iran

Executions, Arrests, Assassinations--Tehran radio reported on 23 August that five prominent Mojahedin-e Khalq members were executed in Tehran and that three more oppositionists were sentenced to death in Estahbanat for their part in the attempted assassination of two clergymen. Earlier, AFP reported that the authorities executed 23 oppositionists, many of them Mojahedin-e Khalq members, between 20 and 22 August. Tehran radio reported on 23 August that the authorities in Tabriz have carried out a major roundup of oppositionists, arresting 460 people in the last few days. Among those arrested were 250 Mojahedin, 50 Feda'iyan-e Khalq supporters, 60 Peykaris and a number of other supporters of "counterrevolutionary minigroups," including Kurdish separatists and supporters of Ayatollah Shari'atmadari. According to other reports by the radio, revolution guards arrested 40 opponents of the regime, many of them Mojahedin, in recent house-to-house searches and clashes in Tehran, Shiraz, Dowlatabad, Zanjan and other areas. Six leftists were killed in the various clashes. Ahvaz radio said five Mojahedin were arrested in Khuzestan. According to AFP, Gen Amir Bahman Bagheri, Iran's air force commander during Abolhasan Bani-Sadr's tenure as president, will soon stand trial for attempting to flee the country. AFP also reported that a revolution court official was assassinated in Tehran on 20 August, and Shiraz radio reported that the Islamic Republican Party director in Gach Saran was wounded by assassins the same day. Tehran radio reported that the Astara religious judge's representative was assassinated on 23 August.

Osra Bani-Sadr Joins Exiles--AFP reported that Osra Bani-Sadr, wife of former President Bani-Sadr, arrived in Paris on a regular flight from Karachi on 22 August. Accompanied by her son, she said he had left Iran because of fears for his safety.

Saudi Arabia

AFP reported that on 21 August, at the end of the 4-day OPEC conference in Geneva, Saudi Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani said that his country is to reduce its oil production by a million barrels per day starting in September and that it will continue to sell its crude oil at $32 per barrel. Yamani also said Saudi Arabia will ask the upcoming OPEC conference, scheduled for December in Abu Dhabi, to agree on a price of $32 per barrel. He added that in order to eliminate the current world market oil glut, the price of oil should come down to $28. In an interview carried by Riyadh radio, Saudi Acting Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Minister Shaykh Muhammad Mas'ud confirmed that Saudi Arabia plans to reduce production by a million barrels per day. In remarks on the Saudi stand at the OPEC conference, Mas'ud stated that there are economic reasons for lowering the price of oil to $28 and, therefore, any increase should not set the price above $34.

Lebanon

Voice of Lebanon radio reported that Israeli planes overflying the Sannin heights on 21 August drew Syrian missile fire. However, monitored Israeli and Syrian media and clandestine Voice of Palestine radio broadcasts have not been observed to report the incident. Voice of Palestine reported that Israeli planes overflying Beirut on 23 August were met by antiaircraft fire from Lebanese-Palestinian forces. According to the Voice of Lebanon, a Syrian SAM missile battery, which had been installed near the Dayr Zannun Road in the Al-Biqa' Valley, was moved toward Syrian territory on 21 August.

Meanwhile, the Voice of Lebanon also reported that on the morning of 23 August six Syrian soldiers were killed and nine others wounded by an explosion that occurred while they were investigating the scene of a previous explosion in the town of Shtawrah. The radio added that a telephone caller claimed that an organization called the "Syrian Liberation Army" was responsible for the incident.

Sniper and artillery fire across the Beirut contact lines continued intermittently over the weekend. According to Beirut radio, 3 persons died and 40 were wounded as a result of artillery fire on the night of 21 August.

Israel

The Jerusalem POST reported on 23 August that during his forthcoming meeting with President as-Sadat, Prime Minister Menahem Begin will propose that Israel abolish the Military Government in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in exchange for Egyptian acceptance of an autonomy scheme for the occupied territories "more in line with Israel's interpretation rather than As-Sadat's." Meanwhile, the Voice of Palestine reported that Israeli occupation forces have launched a widespread campaign of arrests, detaining scores of Palestinians in the Gaza Strip and 77 others in the West Bank.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ARAB PARLIAMENTARY UNION CONFERENCE STATEMENT

JN240942 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] Damascus--The 11th conference of the Arab Parliamentary Union [APU] Council has praised Arab Syria's stands and its steadfastness under President Hafiz al-Asad's leadership in the face of the Zionist aggression.

In a statement issued yesterday evening at the end of its meetings, the council warned that the dangerous stage through which the Arab nation is passing calls for the mobilization of efforts and the consolidation of Arab solidarity based on firm foundations that will guarantee a confrontation with the treacherous Zionist enemy for the Arab nation.

The statement said: The serious developments of the current year have clearly indicated that the Zionist aggression has mercy on no one and does not distinguish between a confrontation and nonconfrontation state, between military and civilians or between a Palestinian Arab and a non-Palestinian Arab.

The statement affirmed that the enemy's criminal intentions have recently taken a very serious turn in view of the destructive power at its disposal which threatens the Arabs' existence and their right to exist. The statement referred to the recent series of Zionist aggressions against Lebanese cities and villages and Palestinian camps and took note of the Israeli threats issued by Begin to Syria under the pretext of protesting against the transfer of missiles to the Lebanese Al-Biqa' region. It also noted the Israeli air raid against the Iraqi nuclear installations.

The APU Council closely linked the escalation of Zionist aggression to the intensified ferocity of the imperialist onslaught led by the United States against Arab independence and the progress and unity of the Arab homeland.

In their statement, the Arab parliamentarians condemned the recent U.S. air attack against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah as blatant air piracy. They called for neutralizing the Mediterranean and the Arab Gulf and for the withdrawal of all foreign fleets from these regions. They also stressed that the explosive situation in the Middle East calls for a quick and serious move for the establishment of a just and lasting peace under the umbrella of international legitimacy and on the bases of complete Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and enabling the Palestinian Arab people to exercise their right to return, to self-determination and to establish an independent state on their national soil under the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

In this respect, the Arab parliamentarians reiterated that the treacherous Camp David accords serve only the interests of imperialism and Zionism. On this occasion, they greeted our people's struggle in the occupied homeland and the great courage they have demonstrated in confronting the autonomy conspiracy.

The statement also referred to the latest statements on implementing an Arab boycott. The Arab parliamentarians expressed their anxiety and fear that this will negatively influence Arab-French relations.

The Arab parliamentarians also expressed deep anxiety over Israel's continued acts of violence and escalating aggression against Lebanon. They stressed the need to support the Arab followup committee to achieve national accord in preparation for the removal of illegal armed manifestations and putting an end to violence, thus enabling Lebanon to return to normal life under the canopy of stability, security and the sovereignty of law.

The statement praised the steadfastness of the fraternal Lebanese and Palestinian people and the solidarity that exists between them, the strength of which has been proved by the recent Zionist aggression.

At the parliamentary level, the APU Council adopted several resolutions guaranteeing greater effectiveness of the Arab parliamentarians' role in purifying the atmosphere and strengthening Arab solidarity. The APU Council also reached full agreement on coordinating Arab delegations' efforts at the 68th IPU conference to be held in Havana in September. The council also nominated Dr Muhsin Bilal, deputy chairman of the Syrian Arab parliamentary branch, to the post of IPU executive committee member.

The council formed a committee to draw up plans through contact with Arab parliaments and governments to finance the construction of an APU headquarters in Damascus on land donated to the APU by His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad. The council also adopted the general secretariat's plan for the expansion of Arab parliamentary dialogue to include new groups throughout the world.

The council decided to convene the next APU meeting in Beirut in January 1982 and to transfer the APU Presidency to the Lebanese parliamentary branch in accordance with the provisions of the charter.

The APU Council denounced the treacherous U.S. aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, the U.S. arrogance, its flouting of international laws, its blatant hostility to the Arab nation and its interests, its continued support for the Zionist enemy and its campaign against the Palestinian Arab people and their legitimate rights.

In a cable to brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, the council praised the courage of the Libyan pilots who confronted the forces of aggression and tyranny. It said: The time has come for them to understand that antagonizing the Arab nation and its interests will cost them dearly.

'ARAFAT SPEECH AT 21 AUG LIBYAN SOLIDARITY RALLY

JN212038 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1806 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Speech by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat--identified by his nom de guerre, Abu 'Ammar--at a rally held in solidarity with Libya in the Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir Hall at Beirut Arab University on 21 August 1981--recorded]

[Text] Borthers: From this Lebanese-Palestinian heart, which represents a rebellious spark in these bad Arab times and which represents and embodies a strong spear and a sharp blade in the hand of our Arab nation, with which it is facing imperialism and Zionism, headed by America and its fleets and might--from this Lebanese-Palestinian-Arab heart, I tell you, Brother Mu'ammar, that we are standing now in this advance trench fighting not only Israel but also America, Israel and America's agents in this region. I say to you, Brother Mu'ammar, on behalf of the heroes in Qal'at ash-Shaqif, the strugglers in southern Lebanon and these brothers and heroes in Al-Fakihani: We stretch our hand to you across the Mediterranean Sea, which will be nothing but an Arab, Arab, Arab Lake. [applause]

Yes, brothers, I clasp the hand of Brother Mu'ammar, and the heroes in Qal'at ash-Shaqif clasp the hands of the heroic eagles of the Libyan Air Force. The Syrian eagles, their brothers who share the resistance with them also clasp their hands so that the three stars--the Syrian eagles, the Libyan eagles and the heroes of the joint forces--embrace and represent genuine stars in these bad Arab times and this gloom in our Arab region. Let us say: We will confront and defy. No to surrender and to bowing down in this region. We will repulse, repulse, repulse and we will fight, fight, fight until victory, until victory, until victory. [applause]

Yes, oh brothers who are experiencing these bad Arab times, a few weeks ago I stood before you and said that we expect these attacks against us, against these glittering spots in the body of our Arab nation. Brothers, the plan that was drawn up with the advent of the Reagan Administration was not an ordinary one. It is much bigger than this. This U.S. Administration embodies and represents terrorism. I do not say this lightly. A few weeks ago, U.S. Administration officials and U.S. White House said that the Soviet Union, the PLO and Cuba represent international terrorism. They have recently added the Great 1 September Revolution in Libya to the list.

Brothers, these words are not random remarks. No. There is a line drawn by this U.S. Administration as part of its world strategy of terrorism and escalation of world tension against our Arab nation and all democratic and progressive forces in the world. This is the plan, brothers.

You recall that a few months ago, we met in this hall and said that the U.S. Navy was conducting maneuvers in the Caribbean Sea. Later, they formed the 5th fleet [as heard] to move in the Gulf and the Indian Ocean. Then they established the Diego Garcia nuclear base in the Indian Ocean. Then they moved the 7th Fleet from the Philippine waters in order to complete the siege around our Arab region. Now our region is surrounded by three U.S. fleets: The 5th and the 7th in the Gulf, the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean.

At a time when one of their fleets began bullying actions in the Caribbean Sea under the pretext of a maneuver there, their 6th Fleet began carrying out bullying acts, not only in the Mediterranean, but with insolence and brazenness in the Libyan Arab Gulf of Sidra, thus flouting the minimum limits of international dealings. A maneuver is carried out in the Libyan territorial waters and then comes a brazen claim that these territorial waters are only 3 miles.

Last year, rather, 1 and 1/2 years ago, a conference was held on an international level. The conference defined the minimum range of territorial waters for any state as 12 miles. Of course, they thought they could frighten Libya. Regardless of losing two planes for one, the Libyan decision of confrontation, as my brother, Muhsin [presumably Muhsin Ibrahim, executive secretary general of the Lebanese National Movement Central Political Council, who attended the rally], said, is the new Arab determination in this region. The decision to confront the U.S. fleet is the important thing. Such also was the decision of the joint command which we made when we knew that in this sixth war we faced a U.S.-Israeli force and not the Israeli force. We made this decision, Brother Muhsin, when we knew that the red line is our blood. We put our blood at stake. We in the Lebanese-Palestinian forces made the decision to confront. Therefore, the decision is important. The decision is important regardless of the result. They thought that by their savage acts against the Lebanese and Palestinian civilians, they would create discord. The surprise was that these Lebanese masses absorbed the strike with their hearts and chests and with their blood and souls. I respectfully bow to these heroic Lebanese masses. Brother Muhsin, one day you said that we open our hearts for you before opening our homes. I can only bow to this national Lebanese decision.

Brothers, the plot is great. Over the past several months I have been trying to convene an Arab summit. But I am sorry, Brother Muhsin, I could not convene it--I am sorry--because of various pretexts and excuses. I do not want to say why because, by God, if I speak [laughter and shouts; sentence not completed].... The important thing is that I could not convene an Arab summit [words indistinct].

My brothers, I tell you that I made another tour following the raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor. I said that who can reach and hit the Iraqi reactor will be ablt to hit every Arab capital.

The Zionist enemy has 23 atomic bombs. Let this be understood by Sharon, who came to the border three times to flex his muscles. I tell him that we do not fear your atomic bombs or your F-15's and F-16's. You have repeated your threats many times and you know your fate. However, this Zionist enemy has 23 atomic bombs. I simply say that America has all the atomic bombs. Why didn't the Vietnamese people feel afraid and why didn't the men of the Libyan Air Force feel afraid? Nobody can conquer a people or a nation that is determined to fight and to raise its head.

What could the U.S. atomic bombs do in Vietnam? Nothing, because there was a Vietnamese determination to confront this U.S. enemy. That is what we want now. What we want now is an Arab determination. I tell Sharon that if you want a seventh war, as Muhsin says, you are welcome. We know that he is preparing for the seventh war. Last week, they announced the end of their maneuvers with their U.S.-Israeli air force in northern Palestine. Then they carried out maneuvers with two brigades, including the Golani Brigade, on the Lebanese soil between Marj 'Uyun, Metulla and Al-Khiyam. It is no coincidence that Sharon visited the border three times. We know that they are preparing for a strike in two directions: One against the Lebanese-Palestinian joint forces and another against the Syrian forces. We know this on the Vietnamese, Palestinian and Lebanese and Syrian levels. We tell him: You are welcome. However, we must understand that this is part of the war of escalation led worldwide by the United States of America.

The F-15's hit the Iraqi atomic reactor and 1 month later hit the second Arab capital--Beirut. Then the F-16's clashed with the Syrian planes. Then the F-14's clashed with the Libyan planes. This is because there is a decision to subjugate this Arab region. I must tell them one thing, and let everyone from Reagan who sits in the U.S. White House to Begin to As-Sadat and all the many As-Sadats in the region hear it. There is more than one As-Sadat. Let them hear me say that this Arab region will never be subjugated because in the last meeting of the steadfastness and confrontation states, we called for the strategic classification of those who want to kneel down and those who want to fight and struggle.

I say that throughout history, this region was not led by those who advocated its surrender, not by Egypt's [word indistinct] during the crusades by Salah ad-Din, not by As-Sadat but by this hero present in Qal'at ash-Shaqif, by this officer in the Syrian Air Force, by this officer in the Libyan Air Force. It is not Egypt's (?officer) who will wage the battle. I say to the Arab nation that we have never been victorious due to the number of fighters and due to the quantity of weapons but due to the power of our determination. This was manifested in 'Ayn Jalud and Hittin and many other battles. The 15-day sixth war is proof of this. The decision which was made in the Gulf of Sidra is the same decision which was made in Qal'at ash-Shaqif in 1980, the same decision made in 1981 and the same one made in the missile crisis. It is the decision of confrontation.

Thus, brothers, we are faced by a big conspiracy aimed against the Arab region. It is no coincidence that As-Sadat wanted and returned with $450 million as the price for the Ra's Banas base in Egypt. However, I know and have said and will say, because I believe in this, that the darkness in Egypt will not last long. I have faith that Egypt's night will not last long.

Brothers, we should admit that this U.S. enemy has scored some points in Egypt and in [name indistinct] in Upper Egypt which they want to transform into a land base--my brothers in the [Lebanese] National Movement know about this--then Ra's Banas; two bases, in Mogadishu and in Berbera, Somalia; also in Masirah, Oman. We should know that following this tripartite meeting in Aden, there will be a concentration not only against Libya but also against the PDRY. Oman will lead this campaign against the PDRY. Remember these words, brothers.

Just as a Lebanese writer said the other day, all we needed was to be invited to attend the scenario that took place in the Gulf of Sidra.

However, who said that this Arab nation will come to its knees? This Arab nation will not come to its knees. It will repulse and fight. This is our Arab nation's decision for steadfastness and confrontation. We will fight on every single inch. This is the decision of free and honorable men in our Arab nation. We will fight, fight, fight until victory, oh brothers. I am certain, and these are not poetic words or rhetoric, that just as the heroes of the joint forces stood fast for 15 days, there are many in the Arab region who are waiting for their turn to offer their condolences to us. We not only stayed alive, but we scored a victory against this Zionist enemy in the 15-day war, the sixth war. Do you understand these words, brothers? We should know that we are heading toward military and political battles. We are now revolving in the middle of these political battles. There are violent political battles being waged against us. There is an attempt to bring us to our knees. They are trying to take through peace or political maneuvers what they were unable to take by war.

Haig announced his initiative, which called for the expansion of UNIFIL's area of operations and the prevention of Libyan and Syrian arms and other arms from the Soviet friends and other friends and brothers from reaching the Palestinian revolution and the joint forces. This is a decision which we should know about, brothers. We read about it. He is an enemy. We should expect this. Part of the aim of the pressure being brought to bear against our brothers in Libya is to stop them from supplying the Palestinian revolution with arms and equipment. We should know, brothers, that this is part of the conspiracy. This is a crucial stage for us Arabs: To be or not to be. The battle is one of existence, brothers, is the Arab nation to be or not to be? Does this Arab nation want to live or not to live?

On behalf of free and honorable men; on behalf of heroes; on behalf of steadfastness and confrontation; on behalf of the honorable heroes and fighters of this Arab nation, the Palestinian revolution and the joint forces, I say and I have faith that the Egyptian people are on our side. I am certain of this. I know and I have said that Egypt's darkness will not last. [applause]

Brothers, we are repulsing this vicious onslaught, which is a big part of Reagan's strategy and that of the Reagan Administration. The battle is big but I am certain, brothers, that victory will be the lot of this nation and these fighters. Once again, from this beating Lebanese-Palestinian heart, I clasp your hand, Brother Mu'ammar. As we have said in the joint forces, it is true that we are few in number but our will is great and big. We are ready to dispatch as many as you want of our joint forces to fight with you on the soil of Arab Libya against this aggression. [applause]

This is our decision. The greatness of these joint forces lies in the fact that they fight not only in this advanced trench in Lebanon but will also fight everywhere in the Arab region, everywhere there is colonialism or imperialism or the influence of world imperialism, which is headed by the United States. Everybody should understand these words. They know that when we say something, every word counts and has its significance, direction and aim. Let those lurking there heed these words. This nation will not [word indistinct]. This nation was born to stay. It is a nation of civilizations and victories. This Arab land will stay Arab, Arab, Arab. It is a revolution until victory. It is a revolution until victory. [applause]

QADDUMI BRIEFS NONALIGNED MOVEMENT MISSION

NC221546 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1445 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, last night received the delegation of the Nonaligned Movement Coordination Bureau currently visiting Lebanon to assess the results of the brutal Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian people. In the delegation are representatives of Cuba, India, Yugoslavia, Jamaica, Afghanistan and the DPRK.

Faruq Qaddumi reviewed with the delegation the latest regional developments in view of last month's Israeli aggression. He stressed the determination of the joint forces to combat any aggression with the same resolve that they showed during the last war.

VOP REPORTS ISRAELI MANEUVERS IN SOUTHERN LEBANON

JN221653 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1505 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Within the framework of Zionist preparation to launch a new aggression against southern Lebanon, the enemy has carried out live ammunition maneuvers in the occupied township of Al-Khayyam and in (Az-Zarzarah). We point to the fact that this is the second time the enemy has held maneuvers in southern Lebanon since the sixth Israeli-Palestinian war.

Reports from the south indicate that Zionist tanks and commando units, as well as helicopters, participated in these maneuvers. Lebanese National Movement sources say that enemy staff elements supervised these maneuvers, which are considered to be the largest since the Zionist occupation of the border strip in southern Lebanon in March 1979.

People arriving from the eastern sector report that the enemy has established new military positions and observation posts near the (Abu Jiblah) bridges and has installed heavy field guns in that area.

In Washington, NEWSWEEK speculates that Israel will invade Lebanon before the end of this year. NEWSWEEK underlines the close link between Israel's aggressive objectives and the United States. The magazine adds that during their meeting next month, Begin will tell Reagan that Israel will not allow the PLO to launch a war of attrition on the northern border. If the PLO does so, Begin will say, Israel will resort to unilateral action and will definitly occupy southern Lebanon. It is recalled that NEWSWEEK, which is expecting an aggression against southern Lebanon, also anticipated the latest U.S. aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

SHARON'S MEASURES SAID PART OF 'AUTONOMY PLOT'

JN211547 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1505 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] The Zionist war minister has announced that his government will employ a number of civilians in the Military Government's departments in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to facilitate, as he put it, the dialogue with the Palestinians. Sharon claimed that his government is seeking to initiate a more positive dialogue with the Palestinians and that the Israelis should coexist with the Palestinians.

These steps, announced by Sharon, are desperate attempts to give a push to the autonomy conspiracy which, since its beginning, has come up against the national Palestinian rejection.

It will be recalled that Sharon has announced a series of steps and measures to be taken inside the occupied homeland to prepare for the meeting in Alexandria between Begin and As-Sadat on 25 August, which will focus on the autonomy conspiracy.

ISRAELI AGENTS REPORTEDLY INTERRUPT ARAB SEMINAR

NC221614 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1445 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Israeli intelligence operatives this week burst into a meeting of the Arab employees club in Jerusalem during a political seminar on the current situation in the occupied territories and the region. The Israeli agents took down the names and addresses of all the participants, but made no arrests. The club had been holding a special Palestine festival week which ended yesterday with the staging of a traditional Palestinian wedding.

STATEMENT ISSUED FOLLOWING CLOSE OF MEETING

LD211724 Vienna OPECNA in English 1625 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Press release issued following consultative meeting of OPEC oil ministers in Geneva 21 August]

[Text] Geneva, 21 Aug (OPECNA) the oil ministers of the member countries of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries met in Geneva, Switzerland from 19th to 21st August, 1981, in the capacity of a consultative meeting in order to examine the oil market trends and conditions.

His Excellency Dr Subroto, minister of mines and energy of Indonesia and president of the 60th meeting of the conference, presided over the meeting.

The ministers exchanged views on the price structure of OPEC oil and the required conditions for stability in the oil market. They took note of each delegation's position and decided to carry out the necessary consultations on the subject matter in a spirit of cooperation and solidarity among member countries.

The conference expressed its sincere gratitude to the federal government of Switzerland and the republic and canton of Geneva for their warm hospitality and the excellent arrangements made for the meeting.

YAMANI SAYS SAUDIS TO CUT OIL OUTPUT, SELL AT $32

NC211717 Paris AFP in English 1713 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Geneva, 21 Aug (AFP)--Saudi Arabia will cut its oil production by a million barrels a day next monthand continue to sell its crude at $32 a barrel until the end of 1982, Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani said today.

He made his remarks after the four-day conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries ended today with no progress in achieving a unified pricing structure for OPEC oil.

Saudi Arabia will ask the forthcoming OPEC conference in Abu Dhabi, scheduled for December, to set a reference price of $32 a barrel, the Saudi minister said.

GULF AFFAIRS

GULF COUNCIL CONDEMNS 'U.S. AGGRESSION' ON LIBYA

GF231943 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1425 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Kuwait, 22 Aug (GNA)--The Gulf Cooperation Council, which includes six Arab Gulf countries, today condemned the downing of two Libyan aircraft by U.S. aircraft over Libya's Gulf of Sidra on 18 August. In a press statement here today, Gulf Cooperation Council secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah said that what the United States did is considered political aggression which the council strongly condemns.

Bisharah described the "U.S. aggression" as a trap the Americans laid for Libya. It is a provocative trap and an exercise of medieval piracy on the seas. He criticized the United States for carrying out maneuvers along the Libyan coast and said: "What does the United States want from maneuvers near the Libyan coast?"

He said that the aggression was a political decision and has no other interpretation but political aggression which the Arab Gulf Cooperation Council strongly condemns. He added: "The action is more dangerous than we imagine because with this act the United States is encouraging the policy of the cowboys."

BAHRAIN

PAPER SCORNS REAGAN 'JUSTIFICATION' OF LIBYA CLASH

GF220704 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0620 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Manama, 22 Aug (GNA)--The Bahraini newspaper AL-ADWA' describes the U.S. attack on Libyan planes as a return to the gunboat diplomacy practiced by the imperialist powers in the 19th century, whose aim was to colonize smaller countries, occupy them and plunder their wealth.

In an editorial today AL-ADWA' says: Although such a policy was successful in the past century, in the present age, the age of gigantic contending blocs, it could lead to serious consequences. Moreover, peoples today are more alert and determined and have capabilities that enable them to resist tyranny by the great powers.

AL-ADWA' ridicules the U.S. president's justification of the aggression by saying that he ordered the exercises to be held near the Libyan coast out of respect for international law and because Libya had violated international waters when it declared the Gulf of Sidra its territorial waters. AL-ADWA' asks: What kind of international law is that which Reagan respects while he supports and encourages Israel, which occupies Arab territory by force and in violation of all international norms, protects Israel and opposed its condemnation by the United Nations when it attacked the Iraqi nuclear reactor and bombed heavily populated areas in Beirut?

In conclusion the paper urges the Arab nation to resist what it describes as U.S.-Israeli bullying. AL-ADWA' declares: What the Arabs should realize and act upon accordingly so as not to lose the world's respect is that the only law Reagan respects is the law of the jungle and the law of the gun.

LEBANESE PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY ARRIVES 23 AUG

GF240642 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0526 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] Manama, 23 Aug (GNA)--'Ali al-Khalil, the Lebanese president's envoy and Lebanese finance minister, arrived in Manama tonight on a 1-day visit to Bahrain that is part of his tour of several Arab countries.

During his visit, the Lebanese envoy will convey a message from Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis to the amir of Bahrain, Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, on the convening of an emergency Arab summit conference to confront the repeated Israeli aggression against Lebanon.

KUWAIT

U.S. 'AGGRESSION' ON LIBYA OFFICIALLY CONDEMNED

LD231408 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1350 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] Kuwait, 23 August (KUNA)--Kuwait officially denounced today the incident of "aggression" by two American aircraft against Libya last Wednesday which resulted in the shooting down of two Libyan aircraft over the Gulf of Sidra.

The minister of public health and acting minister of state for cabinet affairs, Dr 'Abd ar-Rahman al-'Awadi, said: "We in Kuwait do not condone and we condemn such an aggression against an Arab country; and no matter what the justifications are, we confirm our stand with any Arab brother against whom aggression has been committed by any side." He added that the Kuwaiti Council of Ministers discussed today during its weekly meeting "a report on the incident of aggression by American aircraft against Libya." He said "Kuwait is making efforts to stand by our Arab brothers."

OMAN

LIBYA-ETHIOPIA-PDRY FRIENDSHIP TREATY CONDEMNED

LD232050 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] The Gulf Cooperation Council came about as a true expression of the hopes and aspirations of the people and states of the Arab Gulf region. The establishment of the council was a living and genuine embodiment of the historic, ideological, cultural, religious and civilized ties which have brought the council states together from time immemorial. The council was also an outcome of historic inevitability that required the unity of ranks and positions in face of dangers looming over the region and to confront the foreign forces waiting to pounce on that strategic region, forces ambitious to plunder and loot the wealth and resources of our people. It was on this basis that the Arab and Muslim world welcomed that positive and gigantic step. It was also welcomed by the free world. World communism and its agents in the Third World, however, regarded the establishment of the Gulf Cooperation Council as a strong and solid rock on which their dreams and ambitions would founder and saw that positive step as an obstacle to the implementation of their dastardly schemes and evil intentions. Accordingly, they proceeded to attack it and denounce its establishment and then began to plot and conspire behind the scenes in an attempt to reestablish their identity and to show certain people that they were still alive.

The mountain convulsed and gave birth to a mouse: 'Ali Nasir, Al-Qadhdhafi and Mengistu met in Aden and declared the formation of a Marxist alliance which required no declaration. They signed a so-called friendship and cooperation treaty--such a treaty is known, but the inscription of the names of the three comrades on it does not mean that they are its authors. This is so and for a simple reason: Long ago these fellows signed other instruments under which they delivered their countries to the USSR, simultaneously surrendering free will, sovereignty and independence. Indeed, they handed over their minds, assuming they have minds. They neutralized their ability to think, if we assume that they have the capacity to think and use their minds.

The Aden-Addis Ababa-Libya alliance was stillborn. The signing by these agents of a document about it in South Yemen was tantamount to an announcement of its death. We are not judging blindly: Thought and logic confirm this as a fact.

Anyone wishing to assert otherwise, let him give us a single basis on which the new Aden alliance--or the old one--could be founded other than the agentry of the three parties to the axis for the USSR and world communism.

If, however, we know the circumstances in which the regimes hold authority in their countries, then we can understand the comrades' motives in carrying out this acrobatic performance. The first is, of course, the orders of the USSR, issued to 'Ali Nasir, Al-Qadhdhafi and Mengistu, on the need to coordinate and deploy the roles as part of the USSR's conspiracy against the Arab Muslim nation and Third World countries in general, and the Gulf region in particular, as a price for their tenure of authority and domination.

The Marxist regime in South Yemen knows perfectly well it has lost its right to stay in power, because it has lost the popular base, whose children it has scattered aboard -- and thrown the rest of them into prisons and detention camps, where it got rid of many by murder and torture. It has brought in thousands of individuals from Cuba, East Germany and the USSR. The Aden regime has also lost its right to stay in the Arab-Muslim community. It is now suffering from a strong isolation imposed on it, and so it has begun chasing mirages.

Al-Qadhdhafi's regime in Libya is in no better position than that of his comrade in South Yemen. The proponent of the "Green Book" theory and the waver of the red flag, having failed to find anyone prepared to listen to his foolish and idle talk in the Arab homeland, went to Malta, where they took his money and threw him out. That is why he chose Aden, by virtue of its being a Soviet fortress. Our brave colonel, having corrupted the text of the Holy Koran and discarded the prophetic traditions, left his praying place in the desert and has now come to preach on behalf of Brezhnev and bring the good news about atheistic Marxism, shouting repeatedly about the freedom of the people whom he has strangled in his own country, the sovereignty of suppressed states in his own country [as heard] and the wealth of nations. This comes after depriving the Libyan people of their oil wealth, which he sends to Moscow; together with which he is building a big wall around Libya.

As for the history of the fellow in Addis Araba, his positions are known. The thousands of refugees escaping from the well of his rule to Somalia provide more than a thousand proofs, while the Ogaden war is clearly remembered by all.

The Aden-Addis Ababa-Libya axis is a hostile alliance striving to fan the flames of conflict and differences among brothers and to kindle the fires of intrigue and machination among the Arab Muslim people so as to serve Moscow's aims and its colonialist ambitions. The Aden-Addis Araba-Libya axis is to weak to protect itself even within its own countries, which is why it survives at the behest of its supporters, who protect the axis even from the citizens inside its own countries.

The danger of these fellows lies in the fact that they are an instrument, a curtain and a pretext. It would have been better for them to choose other roles in which to serve their peoples and the citizens in their own states. We wonder what prevents the leaders of the Aden regime to live peacefully with the states of the Gulf region and the Arabian Peninsula. Why do these agents persist in exporting ruin and destruction to others? Why do they accept the role of betraying their nations and the role of agents of the enemies of the Arab-Muslim community?

With the Libyan regime, the matter is no less peculiar. The Libyan regime could be said to be living almost in an atmosphere of war with all the neighboring Arab states. It has begun sending its troops to inflict ruin and destruction on the African countries, beginning with Chad, as a service for its masters in the Kremlin and in implementation of their orders.

Then we have the Mengistu regime. Remember the Ogaden war, his continuing aggression against Somalia; also in the service of Moscow.

The three agents gathered in Aden not to serve their peoples or to serve the Arab-Muslim causes but to allot the conspiratorial roles given them by Moscow.

We would have liked to see these fellows realizing that the establishment of the Gulf Cooperation Council was an ideal model, worthy of emulation in terms of relations between states having similar historic and cultural ties. But how can dwarfs rise to the responsibility of leadership and guidance? How can agents attain any of their evil goals. They know perfectly well that their moves cannot move a single hair or affect our gigantic step for the sake of Oman.

UAE

REPORTAGE ON AL-QADHDHAFI, 23-24 AUG VISIT, TALKS

23 Aug Arrival

GF231250 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1244 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 23 Aug (ENA)--Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, arrived in the UAE at 1600 today for a 2-day visit. President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuha-yan was foremost among those who received the Libyan leader on his arrival at Abu Dhabi International Airport.

Delegations' Talks

GF241010 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] A meeting between the UAE delegation, led by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Rashid 'Abdallah, and the Libyan delegation, led by the secretary of the People's Bureau for External Liaison, 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, was held at the Foreign Ministry today.

The meeting was attended on the UAE side by Ya'qub al-Kindi, Foreign Ministry acting under secretary, and on the Libyan side by 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary of foreign affairs, and Muhammad al-Qammudi, secretary of the Libyan Brotherhood Bureau in the UAE.

After the meeting, At-Turayki said that the meeting had been held within the framework of the talks between the two Arab leaders, Zayid and Al-Wadhdhafi, and that they agreed to continue the work of the UAE-Libyan joint committee to discuss bilateral cooperation in various fields.

The committee was formed during President Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan's visit to Libya in 1974.

At-Turayki said that a number of current Arab issues and topics of mutual interest were discussed during the meeting.

24 Aug Departure

LD241002 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0936 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 24 Aug (KUNA)--Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has ended his brief visit to the UAE and left here today for an undisclosed destination.

During his 1-day visit, Al-Qadhdhafi had talks with UAE ruler Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan. It was officially announced that the discussions covered a number of current Arab and international issues of interest to both countries.

Other Libyan and UAE officials also held talks. Secretary for Libyan Foreign Liaison 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi and UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah held talks in the presence of their two delegations.

Libyan Minister for Foreign Liaison Dr 'Abd al-Salam at-Turayki stated that these talks were complementary to the talks between Al-Qadhdhafi and the UAE ruler. He added that it was agreed to follow up the activities of the joint Libyan-UAE committee, formed in 1974, with a view to bolstering cooperation between the two countries.

LEBANESE FINANCE MINISTER MEETS PRESS 23 AUG

GF231623 Dubayy Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] Lebanese Finance Minister Dr 'Ali al-Khalil announced that the extraordinary summit conference which his country has called to be held in Rabat in October will be dedicated to discussion of the southern Lebanon problem in order to lay down a joint Arab strategy to confront Zionist expansionist plans aimed at the whole Arab nation. He said at a press conference in the Abu Dhabi Intercontinental Hotel this afternoon that four Arab countries--Syria, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the UAE--have agreed to attend the summit. He also said that his country hopes the rest of the Arab countries will agree on the conference. Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis' envoys are currently visiting these countries.

The Lebanese minister indicated that his country will propose an agenda to the suggested summit conference on the deteriorating situation in southern Lebanon and strategy that will enable the Arabs to participate in liberating and defending it. He explained that this strategy requires steps on the political, military and economic levels because the elements of confrontation require full mobilization of all resources.

The Lebanese minister denied that his country had requested expanded activity by the UN peacekeeping forces. He also affirmed the importance of supporting the Lebanese Army due to the fact that the rebuilding of the army constitutes the backbone of the rebuilding and reconstruction of Lebanon and of the confrontation of Zionist expansionist moves.

He went on to say that his country needs tens of billions of dollars for the reconstruction of the south alone, not to mention other areas, and also for resettlement of more than 250,000 citizens who had left their land following continuous Israeli air, sea and land attacks. In that respect he emphasized the significance of economic support for thwarting Zionist plans, which aim at evacuating the land and expanding occupation through repeated attacks.

The Lebanese minister lauded the efforts that the Arab followup committee is exerting, saying that it had made great progress in achieving national reconciliation and Syrian-Palestinian-Lebanese coordination as a sound starting point for national action. He also affirmed his country's intent to coordinate with the Palestinian resistance and Syria to confront the enemy's plans in the south.

The Lebanese minister will leave for Manama and Doha late this evening within the framework of his current tour of a number of countries of the area. [words indistinct]

AS-SADAT: AL-QADHDHAFI RESPONSIBLE FOR INCIDENT

NC232230 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2200 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] Cairo, 23 Aug (MENA)--Commenting on the incident in which two Libyan planes were downed after a lightning dogfight over the Mediterranean, President Anwar as-Sadat said he conciders Colonel al-Qadhdhafi responsible for this irresponsible incident.

In statements to be published by the weekly newspaper MAY tomorrow, Monday, President as-Sadat said that the Libyan people must make Al-Qadhdhafi answerable for his actions which threaten their security and safety, especially as this is not the first time he has done so.

President as-Sadat emphasized that if it was Al-Qadhdhafi who issued the orders to fire at the U.S. planes, he deserves to be executed for this foolish act.

He pointed out that when he heard that the heavy Sukhoi planes, which we in Egypt call the flying coffin, had tried to confront the faster F-14 planes, he immediately said that this is a criminal act.

President as-Sadat expressed his regret that after the incident Al-Qadhdhafi could find nothing but Egypt and Camp David on which to pour his hatred, ignorance and wrath. Also, after the two planes were downed, the propaganda trumpets of the rejectionist states took to holding Camp David as being responsible for Libya's defeats and setbacks, which aroused ridicule from the whole world.

In his statements to the newspaper MAY, President as-Sadat revealed the movements of the Soviet fleet off the Egyptian shores. He said that following the exit of the Soviets from our country, the Soviet fleet has stood at a distance of 12 miles and 5 or 10 centimeters away from our shores because international law recognizes the territorial waters of any country to extend 12 miles only.

President as-Sadat said that when Egypt once announced it would be staging naval maneuvers in the area of the Gulf of as-Sallum, the Russians immediately withdrew their vessels from the area of the maneuvers but returned to it when the maneuvers were over, as usual.

President as-Sadat said: As for Al-Qadhdhafi, he is trying to extend his territorial waters to 300 nautical miles—that is, he regards his territorial waters as extending almost to the Italian shores. In this way, Al-Qadhdhafi has withdrawn Libya's signature on the international territorial waters agreement which was endorsed by all countries in 1959.

In his statement to the newspaper MAY, President as-Sadat added that during his recent visit to Al-Ghardaqah to bid farewell to British Crown Prince Charles and his bride, he issued a decision that no Egyptian pilot should ever go up in a Sukhoi plane, because it is a heavy plane and unsuitable for maneuvering. During training in preparation for the October war, our losses of these planes were heavy. He pointed out that his brother 'Atif was martyred on the first day of the war in a Sukhoi plane. Perhaps this is why the Soviets were generous to us with Sukhoi planes, whereas they were niggardly in giving us MIG planes.

President as-Sadat emphasized that what Al-Qadhdhafi has done is contrary to international law and the principles which dictate that every country respect its borders. He also emphasized that just as he had denounced the Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor and the firing of Katyusha rockets on the settlements which drew Israeli retaliation and caused the death of 400 Palestinians, he strongly denounces Al-Qadhdhafi and considers him responsible for what happened.

President as-Sadat added that Al-Qadhdhafi is imitating Don Quixote, for he too wants to fight and challenge the world and wants the people to be preoccupied with him everywhere. He also wants to imitate Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, whereas 'Abd an-Nasir, in all his actions, used to defend his country's security and territorial safety and did not depend on the borders of others as Al-Qadhdhafi has done with Tunisia and Malta. 'Abd an-Nasir did not tell the world that Egypt's borders extend to 300 nautical miles.

GHALI: AS-SADAT-BEGIN MEET TO BOLSTER PEACE

NC231506 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1437 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] Cairo, 23 Aug (MENA)--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali today stated that the meeting in Alexandria between President Anwar as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin, as well as the meetings between the other Egyptian and Israeli leaders, are aimed at bolstering peace.

Dr Ghali expressed his hope that a durable, overall and just peace will be achieved in the Middle East by means of a continuous dialogue between the two parties.

Dr Ghali added that the aim of Egypt's diplomatic moves is to bring about not only Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai but also from the West Bank, the Gaza strip and the Golan in addition to achieving a durable and just peace for all parties in the region.

Dr Ghali affirmed that the Egyptian diplomatic moves would continue until a durable and overall peace is achieved in the area.

GHALI COMMENTS ON L.A. TOUR, AS-SADAT-REAGAN TALKS

NC231604 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] In an interview with the Qatari paper AL-'ARAB, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali stressed that Egypt does not adhere to a certain method to achieve peace in the Middle East but that it adheres to a durable and just peace in the region.

Dr Ghali, who has recently made a tour of some Latin American states, said the purpose of the tour was to urge these states to present a Latin initiative bolstering action for the Palestinian question so that attention may continue to be drawn to the Palestinian question. He added that the difficulty which Egypt is currently encountering in the negotiations with Israel is that the Israeli Government has not been able to grasp the Egyptian efforts aimed at establishing a direct contact between the Palestinian and Israeli sides. He emphasized that, despite this, Egypt will continue its efforts, because there is no alternative. Ghali said that Egyptian diplomacy is prepared to deal with any alternatives, if they exist.

Concerning the recent visit of President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat to the United States and his discussions with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Dr Ghali explained that the purpose of the visit was to convince the U.S. President that the United States must continue to act as a full partner in the peace process. He said this aim was fully attained.

Asked if the discussions between Presidents as-Sadat and Reagan dealt with the region's security, Dr Ghali said: We always emphasize to the U.S. side that Egypt continues to adhere to the joint Arab defense pact which was signed in 1950 and that Egypt is prepared, in accordance with this pact, to offer military facilities to the U.S. side. He explained in this regard that in its contacts with the U.S. side, Egypt stresses that it is necessary to give priority to the just settlement of the Palestinian question.

MAY ON CONDITIONS FOR USE OF FACILITIES RA'S BANAS FACILITIES

NC240552 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2157 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] Cairo, 23 Aug (MENA)--In tomorrow's issue, Monday, the newspaper MAY publishes part of the letter Egypt has sent to the U.S. Government in which Egypt defined the conditions for offering facilities in Ra's Banas. This part stipulates that the Egyptian offer to provide temporary facilities that have no permanent characteristic in Ra's Banas is in keeping with Egypt's desire to honor its pledges in accordance with the joint Arab defense and collective security treaty signed in June 1950.

Egypt affirms that these temporary arrangements must not conflict in any way with Egypt's status as a nonaligned state.

The newspaper says it has learned that Egypt has explained that the use of these facilities is conditional upon a request by any Arab or Islamic country for help in the event it is subjected to a threat of invasion--in which event, Egypt would gladly offer facilities in Ra's Banas temporarily until the danger is over.

IRAN'S MILITARY COOPERATION WITH ISRAEL CRITICIZED

NC211701 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 21 Aug 81

['Abd al-'Azim Hammad commentary: "Bani-Sadr Admits There Is Military Cooperation Between Iran and Israel"]

[Text] Former Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr has admitted that the great Islamic Revolutionary Government in Iran under the leadership of the Imam of this age, Ayatollah Khomeyni, is buying weapons from Israel and is using them in the war against Iraq. It seems that while he was in power, Bani-Sadr called for a response to the international mediation between Iran and Iraq. He also opposed the principle of buying weapons from Israel, but his opposition was to no avail. In an interview with the U.S. television network ABC, the deposed Iranian President said: If buying weapons from Israel is an inescapable thing, why don't we conclude peace with Iraq; this is much more preferable.

At the end of July, a British newspaper published a story about the crash of an Argentine plane which was secretly transporting weapons from Israel to Iran via Cyprus and the Soviet Union. However, the Iranian authorities then strongly denied the story. Bani-Sadr's admission is irrefutable proof that the Khomeyni regime maintains secret military cooperation with Israel. Naturally, the Iranian officials have strongly rejected Bani-Sadr's statement, while the Israeli officials have refused comment on these reports. Both stands were expected and are logical.

Hence, military cooperation between Iran, under the rule of the Iranian revolution, and Israel has become an established fact. The presence of this cooperation in the past between the shah and Israel was one of the main mistakes of the shah.

However, there is something more serious than this. While we approve of public dealings with Israel and call for it with the aim of reaching a just peace in the Middle East, we believe Khomeyni's secret military cooperation is a final proof of the immorality of the present regime in Iran.

Khomeyni has formulated his public stand on the Arab-Israeli conflict on the basis of his personal understanding of the Islamic religion. He views political dealing with Israel outside the field of fighting as a great sin forbidden by God.

He even severed relations with Egypt despite its recognition of his revolution, because it agreed with Israel on the restoration of its occupied territory and the solution of the Palestinian question. If he is now buying weapons from Israel to use them against the Muslims of Iraq, even if the latter were the aggressors at the beginning, instead of responding to international mediation and to the views of the moderate wing within Iran, this is vivid proof of the moral bankruptcy of the Khomeyni revolution.

Moreover, the Iranian officials are always obliged to lie to hide this bitter fact. This is another example of the moral bankruptcy of the Islamic revolution in Iran under the rule of Khomeyni.

An important question remains to be answered: What is the meaning of Syria's, Libya's and the PLO's support for Iran which is standing in the same trench with Israel? There is another question connected with the previous question: Has the world ever seen such contradictions in the stands of the Arabs and Muslims toward their crucial issues?

AS-SADAT TO TAKE MEASURES TO DETER FANATICISM

NC230542 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2205 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] Cairo, 23 Aug (MENA)--The newspaper MAY, organ of the National Democratic Party, has emphasized that the state will take strict measures to deter all forms of religious fanaticism. These decisions and measures will be issued and applied within the context of the supremacy of the law.

MAY has learned that President as-Sadat will deal with the sectarian sedition and the Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra' incidents in the important speech he will deliver to the joint meeting of the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council. He will throw light on the implications surrounding these incidents. In his speech, the president will announce a number of specific decisions and measures to deal with religious fanaticism.

In his speech at the Alexandria University before leaving for the United States, President as-Sadat said that after he returns from his trip he will put before the people, through the speech he will deliver to the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council, all the facts about the sectarian incidents once the public prosecution has completed its investigations of these incidents.

The paper says in tomorrow's issue that the joint meeting of the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council will be held during the first week in September. President as-Sadat will call upon the assembly and the council to hold a joint meeting in accordance with the constitutional powers vested in him to call for a joint meeting of the two legislative councils to review an important subject.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO UN OPENING--Cairo, 23 Aug (MENA)--Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali will preside over Egypt's delegation to the 35th General Assembly session scheduled for September 15. The delegation will comprise Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and Egypt's Permanent Delegate to the United Nations Dr 'ismat 'Abd al-Majid. First Foreign Undersecretary Salah Sha'rawi, Director of Organization Department Ambassador 'Abd al-Halim Badawi, and Alternate Delegate to the United Nations ambassador 'Amru Musa will also take part. Hasan 'Ali will address the General Assembly on September 25, on a number of Egyptian proposals regarding international issues, the establishment of a region free from nuclear arms in the Middle East as well as current African and international issues. Hasan 'Ali is due to leave for New York in the wake of his twenty days tour of five Asian countries scheduled to start early next month. [Cairo MENA in English 1805 GMT 23 Aug 81 NC]

HAMMADI PROTESTS SEIZURE OF SHIP IN HORMUZ

JN211252 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Iraq has strongly protested to the United Nations the seizure of a Danish ship by the Iranian authorities as it was passing through the Strait of Hormuz. This came in a memorandum sent by Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi to UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim.

In his memorandum the foreign minister asserted that the seizure of the Danish ship, its forced anchorage in an Iranian port and the confiscation of consignments for Kuwaiti and UAE businessmen constitute a blatant violation of the principles of freedom of navigation in international waterways and a danger to international peace and security in general and Arab Gulf interests in particular.

In his protest, Dr Hammadi called on the United Nations to condemn such acts of aggression by the Iranian authorities, asserting that they contravene the bases of international behavior. The foreign minister called on the United Nations to circulate the Iraqi memorandum as a document of the United Nations and of the Security Council

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES 21-23 AUG

Communique No 436

JN211716 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Communique No 436 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 21 August 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The results of our valiant armed forces' activities last night and today are as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. A concentration of enemy personnel was sighted in front of our positions in the Gilan-e Gharb region. It was pounded with various weapons and forced to retreat, leaving behind 10 killed.
B. Six killed and one infantry position and one stockpile of hardware destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region
C. Five killed and one vehicle destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region.
D. Three killed and seven infantry positions destroyed in the Sumar region.
E. Two killed in the Mehran region.
F. Two killed in the Abadan region.
G. One armored personnel carrier, one vehicle and two stockpiles of hardware destroyed in the Dezful region.
H. One excavator destroyed in the Iranian region opposite Panjwin.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 28 killed and 8 infantry positions, 1 armored personnel carrier, 2 vehicles, 1 excavator and 3 stockpiles of hardware destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 12 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Two vehicles damaged.
C. This morning, the Persian enemy shelled the Khawr 'Abdallah region with heavy artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 21 August 1981

Communique No 437

JN221709 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1635 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Aug (INA)--During the past 24 hours the Iraqi Armed Forces inflicted new losses on the Iranian enemy. Our forces killed 96 Iranians and destroyed various war materiel. Communique No 437 issued this evening by the Armed Forces General Command put Iranian losses in equipment to three vehicles and two stockpiles of hardware destroyed.

The text of Communique No 437 issued by the Armed Forces General Command is as follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant armed forces pounded the racist ignorant Persian troops in the operational sectors. The outcome of their activities last night and today is as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Using various types of arms, our forces pounded enemy troop concentrations opposite their positions in the Abadan area, killing 26 and destroying 1 stockpile of hardware.
B. Enemy concentrations were sighted opposite our positions in the Nowsud area. Our forces pounded these concentrations with various types of weapons, killing 22 and destroying 2 vehicles.
C. One of our forward units raided enemy positions in the Shush area. Our forces killed 21 Iranian following a fiery battle.
D. An enemy troop concentration was sighted opposition our positions in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area. Our forces forced the concentration to retreat after sustaining 13 dead.
E. Nine killed and one vehicle and one stockpile of hardware destroyed in the Dezful area.
F. Three killed in the Mehran area.
G. Two killed in the Mimak area opposite our positions in Sayf Sa'd.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 96 killed and 3 vehicles and 2 stockpiles of hardware destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 12 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One mortar damaged.
C. This morning, the Persian enemy shelled Basra with heavy artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 22 August 1981

Communique No 438

JN231710 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Communique No 438 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 23 August 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: Our valiant armed forces continued their activities in the operational sectors last night and today with the following results:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. An enemy concentration was sighted in front of our foward positions in the Nowsud region. It was pounded with various weapons and sustained 19 killed and 1 tank and 2 vehicles destroyed. The enemy also lost three killed and two stockpiles of hardware and one observation post destroyed in the same region.

B. Our forward units pounded an enemy personnel concentration with various weapons in the Mimak region in front of their positions in Sayf Sa'd, killing nine and destroying one rocket launcher.
C. Nine killed in the Abadan region.
D. Two killed and one personnel carrier and two observation posts destroyed in the Shush region.
E. Three killed in the Gilan-e Gharb region.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 45 killed and 1 tank, 1 personnel carrier, 2 vehicles, 1 rocket launcher, 2 stockpiles of hardware and 3 observation posts destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Three martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Two vehicles damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 23 August 1981

OIL MINISTER COMMENTS ON GENEVA MEETINGS

JN221423 Baghdad INA in English 1130 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Aug (INA)--Iraq will continue its efforts to enhance the unity of OPEC, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, protect its gains and preserve last year's Bali resolutions till a consensus on new policy is reached at the upcoming meeting, the Iraqi oil minister said.

In a statement upon his return here late last night from the Geneva consultative OPEC meeting, Mr Tayih 'Abd al-Karim expressed hope that all OPEC member states will adhere to the Bali resolutions, particularly those concerning Nigeria which undergoes big pressures from monopolistic companies to decrease the price of its oil.

Mr 'Abd al-Karim declared that the Geneva meeting has failed to reach a consensus on oil prices in spite of intensive efforts which have been exerted by almost all members to make the meeting successful, put an end to the multitier price system and the current oil glut in the market.

He said that the Iraqi delegation was keen on reaching a consensus through its compromise initiative which gained the support of all members except one state which did not work along the same spirit and respond to the will of the majority thus blocking a positive conclusion to the meeting.

The Iraqi minister expressed hope that those whose positions led to the current situation in OPEC will show cooperation with the rest of OPEC members in a way coinciding with the mutual interests of the organization's countries and peoples with regard to the reduction of the current high level of oil production which has glutted oil markets or those who hiked their oil prices to a level that has allowed the oil monopolies to exercise pressure on the other producers and weaken the pricing structure.

Mr 'Abd al-Karim called upon other parties, namely the Arabs, whose stances in the recent meeting did not help in reaching a unified price structure for OPEC's oil, to show keenness on the mutual interests of the organization's member states and the interests of the Arab nation, particularly [words indistinct] critical stage.

He concluded: "The current situation in the Arab homeland necessitates utmost effort ot preserve the [words indistinct] on that party to work for restoring [words indistinct] and enable it to reach a unified price system taking into consideration the legitimate interests of OPEC's members and at the same time serving the interests of the Arab nation."

VOL SAYS SYRIANS FIRE MISSILES AT ISRAELI PLANES

NC211738 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Today at noon, Israeli planes flew over the Sannin heights. The Syrians fired SAM missiles at the planes, according to some sources.

VOL SAYS SYRIAN MISSILE BASE MOVED TO SYRIA

NC220710 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] At 1730 yesterday a Syrian SAM missile base, which was installed along the (Dayr Zannun) road in Al-Biqa', was moved in the direction of Syrian territory. One of the Voice of Lebanon correspondents reports that a Syrian Army colonel, riding in a white Land Rover, headed the convoy. The base was seen being towed by tractors.

VOL ACCUSES SYRIANS OF SHELLING BEIRUT 22 AUG

NC220728 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Excerpts] A state of caution prevails on Beirut's traditional axes this morning. The crossing points in the Port and Soceco remain cut off. The Galerie Sim'an road remains the only open crossing point, particularly for students who must go to the official examinations centers. The examinations were resumed this morning under appropriate conditions.

Three shells fell between 0700 and 0730 today in the vicinity of Al-Hayah hospital. The shells were fired from positions in western Beirut, positions which have not yet been pinpointed. The shells caused material damage close to a Lebanese Army position there.

Observers have noted that the vehicle used to transport a gun to the Al-Bashurah area last month, a gun used to fire shells in all directions in the eastern and western areas of Beirut, has been replaced by a Syrian position near the racecourse in the western area. It was from this position yesterday that shells were fired at Al-Basta and Ra's an-Nab'. Other Syrian and Palestinian positions shelled the eastern quarters of the capital. The main position is on the 17th floor in Burj al-Murr.

It has transpired that the Syrian deterrent forces position fired shells at some quarters in the western part of the capital in an attempt to impress the citizens that the shelling was taking place between the two sectors of the capital and that it was not a planned aggression by the Syrian deterrent forces and its other allies.

EXPLOSION KILLS 6 SYRIANS IN SHTAWRAH, AL-BIQA'

NC230646 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] Last night a strong explosion occurred near the Park Hotel in Shtawrah, causing the deaths of six Syrian soldiers and wounding nine others; one of the dead was a first lieutenant. Two explosions occurred while the Syrian forces were investigating the scene of a previous explosion. The wounded were immediately taken to the Al-Mays hospital. The situation seemed very tense this morning.

Syrian Group Claims Responsibility

NC231314 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] A prominent security incident which simultaneously assumed security and political dimensions was the explosion that occurred last night near the house of the Syrian deterrent forces commander in Shtawrah, Col Bayraq Dar. The aforementioned explosion was followed by two others which took place at a time when the Syrian force was in the process of cordoning off the site of the first explosion. The subsequent explosions led to the death of an officer holding the rank of 2nd lieutenant and five other soldiers, in addition to nine others who were wounded--according to information received from the hospitals where the casualties were transferred, including the Al-Mays hospital in Shtawrah.

In view of the seriousness of the incidents in an area which is considered a military zone open only to military personnel and those who have special permission, the area was cordoned off and a number of Syrian experts on explosives were called to investigate the sites of the explosions. Investigation teams then searched houses--including those belonging to the military--to obtain incriminating evidence which might aid the investigations.

An unknown organization calling itself the "Syrian liberation army" has assumed responsibility for this incident in a telephone conversation with the Voice of Lebanon and other media. The caller refused to elaborate on this movements aims and its access to the site of the explosion. The caller had a Syrian accent and spoke with a trembling voice.

The Voice of Lebanon correspondent said that the responsible Lebanese quarters have made contacts with the Arab Deterrent Forces' commands and expressed their regret about the incident.

LIBYA SUPPORT RALLY HELD IN BEIRUT 21 AUG

NC211919 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Reactions continued to take place today in Beirut over the air confrontation between U.S. and Libyan planes. A solidarity rally was held this evening to express support for the Libyan people against the U.S. aggression.

The chairman of the PLO's Executive Committee, Yasir 'Arafat, spoke at this rally in addition to the deputy secretary general of the Libyan Brotherhood Bureau in Beirut, 'Abd al-Qadir Ghoqah, and Mr Muhsin Ibrahim and Michael Kamil.

The speeches considered the aggression against Libya an aggression against all the Arab countries and warned of a new aggression against southern Lebanon. The speaker also called for holding solidarity seminars with the Libyan people.

PORAT: ARMS DEALS INFORMATION 'NEVER SUPPLIED'

TA211923 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1820 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Official circles today refused to react to Bani-Sadr's remarks on Israel having supplied arms to Iran. The prime minister's media affairs adviser, Uri Porat, replied to a question on this by saying that Israel has never supplied information on arms deals in which it was involved, either purchases or sales. The Government of Israel does not react to rumors on such issues.

Our correspondent on security affairs, Ron Ben-Yishay, has learned the following details from world press reports and from U.S. political sources:

According to Bani-Sadr, the first Iranian appeal to Israel regarding military procurement was made at the end of the winter of 1980, only a few months after the Iranian-Iraqi hostilities broke out. At the time the Iranian Phantom jets carried the brunt of the war and needed spare parts urgently. However, these were denied to Iran primarily because of the U.S. embargo. The Iranians then secretly appealed to various countries that operate Phantoms. Among those were, according to Bani-Sadr, Greece and Israel.

According to information published in the United States, Israel had sent Iran one consignment of tires for the Phantoms. At that time, the Carter administration made desperate attempts to apply international political, economic and military pressure on Iran so that it would release the hostages. A short while afterward, on 15 April 1980, Prime Minister Begin met President Carter in Washington, and the issue was discussed.

It can be assumed that the United States and the Carter administration believed that Israel might have been interested in procurement contacts with Iran, particularly due to fear concerning the fate of the tens of thousands of Jews who found themselves under Khomeyni's rule. However, the U.S. President informed the prime minister of his adamant objection to arms shipments to Iran. Prime Minister Begin complied with the U.S. request and all procurement ties with Iran were frozen.

If one is to believe world press reports, Israeli ties with Iran were resumed after the hostages were released in January 1981, with the Reagan administration's knowledge.

REAGAN AIDE ASKS EASING ATTACK ON AWACS DEAL

TA230526 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] President Reagan's adviser on Jewish affairs, Jacob Stein, has tried to persuade the prime minister and ministers he met in Israel to stop fighting against the administration's intention to sell Saudi Arabia AWACS aircraft, because the decision was made by President Reagan himself, and he might interpret this struggle as a personal campaign against him. This was reported by our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer.

During his visit to Israel, Stein made it clear that there is not a chance of changing the President's decision, especially after he had already introduced into the sale agreement some conditions that would limit Saudi Arabia's use of the aircraft.

People in Israel made it clear to the U.S. adviser that Israel has no intention of giving up on this matter, because it cannot reconcile itself with stationing means of espionage which would reveal it to a country with which it is in a state of war.

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON AWACS ISSUE

TA231621 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir interviewed by Yesha'yahu Ben-Porat on the evening newsreel's "Three Questions" feature--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Foreign Minister: The supply of AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia is again becoming an issue. Is there any chance that our struggle against the sale will be successful?

[Answer] Israel's view is well known and clear and nothing has happened to change our view. We always express our opinion. After all, it is not we who will make a decision on this issue. It is the United States; the U.S. national institutions which will make this decision. We are only expressing our positions.

[Question] Press reports today said an envoy of President Reagan visited Jerusalem in order to persuade us to stop the pressure we are exerting on this issue. Can you confirm this? If so, what was our answer to him?

[Answer] I do not know details about the visit, but I do not think there is any special Israeli pressure on this issue. We are only expressing our view. After all, it is not reasonable to convince Israel to change its mind and label something which is not good for it good just because our friends want it.

[Question] Mr Minister: I certainly accept your view that Israel can and must express its opinion. For all this, the pertinent question is what chance do we have that this opinion will be heard and taken into account?

[Answer] Our opinion is undoubtedly heard. As for the decision that will finally be made, I cannot express an opinion today. I cannot predict or guess. This matter is in the hands of the U.S. Congress and it will be the one to decide.

BEGIN BRIEFS CABINET ON ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN RELATIONS

TA240548 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer]

[Text] The prime minister believes that Egypt will not violate its commitments within the peace treaty after it receives the whole of the Sinai next spring. This assessment was made by Prime Minister Begin in the Cabinet meeting yesterday and is shared by most ministers. According to this assessment, Egypt will not withdraw from the agreement and the process of deepening relations with Israel will continue. One of the reasons cited for this: the Egyptian president, who gained international recognition and gratitude following his Jerusalem trip initiative, will be presented as a cheat if, after the return of the Sinai, he goes back on the process he began.

The prime minister also believes that under no circumstances will Egypt recall its ambassador from Tel Aviv.

However, despite this assessment there is no full normalization in the relations and the Egyptians have not kept all their promises. The Foreign Ministry has prepared a document describing the state of normalization, containing complaints in three spheres: culture, trade and tourism. Although culture agreements have been concluded and ratified between the two countries, there is no practical expression of this. Even though the Egyptian president promised to send Egyptian youths to Israel, with Israel sending its youths to Egypt as well, this has not been carried out. Trade--the Egyptian authorities do not alow the public sector of Egyptian industry to trade with Israel. Representatives of Israeli firms do not receive permanent permits for a stay in Egypt. As for tourism, there is no reciprocity. So far several tens of thousands of Israelis have visited Egypt, but only a few hundred Egyptians have come to Israel, most of them for official visits.

At the Ofira meeting it was decided that the two countries should begin discussions on air agreements under which Israeli planes would be able to land at the 'Ezyon airfield and in Ofira after the IDF withdrawal. Nothing has been done on this issue. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will deal with all these issues tomorrow in Alexandria.

Cabinet on Alexandria Summit

TA231741 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Evening newsreel report by Political Correspondent Shim'on Schiffer]

[Text] The prime minister will meet President as-Sadat with many diverse ideas which his ministerial colleagues supplied today. The main bit of advice? Do not put forward new ideas, but listen to the host and react. The Alexandria meeting is designed for listening to Egypt's authoritative position on several issues of interest to both countries. The prime minister will listen, rather than put forward ideas for discussion. What is President as-Sadat's stand on resumption of the autonomy talks, and how and when does Egypt intend to inject genuine content into several agreements related to the normalization?

Menahem Begin and Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon, who will be the chief spokesmen at the Alexandria meetings, will seek the implementation of full normalization between the two countries before the final evacuation of Sinai next spring. Government sources are being cautious about making any specific connection between the implementation of full normalization and the final evacuation of Sinai--but clear signals could be picked up that Israel will insist on full normalization, and that this will affect the manner in which the rest of Sinai is evacuated. It is no coincidence that to this day no thorough discussion has been launched concerning the evacuation. For some time the Egyptians have been pressing for the formation of joint committees to deal with the arrangements for the evacuation, but Israel first wants to clarify several questions relating to the essence of the peace with Egypt.

The Cabinet was today divided over the question of what equipment to leave the Egyptians in the Rafah Approaches. Most of the ministers, including the prime minister, favored the evacuation of everything possible from the area, leaving the Egyptians only the infrastructure. This, it was asserted at the Cabinet session, does not conflict with the peace agreements. However, another group of ministers, including Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon, Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich, Yitzhaq Moda'i and Yitzhaq Berman, maintained that agreements should be reached with the Egyptians whereby they would be left the structure and other equipment in the Rafah Approaches.

The Cabinet resolved to set up a ministerial committee to deal with the financial aspects of the evacuation of the Rafah Approaches. Its members will be Simha Ehrlich, David Levi and Yoram Aridor.

To sum up: The prime minister is going to Alexandria to renew the dialogue with President as-Sadat and to have a reconciliation with the Egyptian president in view of the tension that developed between them following the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor. The talks will cover intensification of the normalization, in the spheres of the economy, culture and aviation. The most important point is that in the talks several Israeli stands will be made unequivocally clear with respect to the importance of the normalization to Israel regarding the final evacuation of Sinai.

Cabinet Appointments

TA231545 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] The Cabinet has set up a ministerial committee to deal with the financial aspects involved in the evacuation of the Rafah Approaches. Its members will be: Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich and Ministers Levi and Aridor.

Mr Begin said at the Cabinet meeting that during the periods when he is away, he will be replaced by Simha Ehrlich. Mr Begin said this today in connection with the appointment of Minister David Levi as deputy prime minister.

Further Details

TA231217 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Minister David Levi was appointed deputy prime minister during the Cabinet session in addition to his position as minister of housing and construction and being in charge of project renewal. The Cabinet also approved the appointment of MK Hayim Kaufman as deputy finance minister.

The education minister reviewed the state of affairs in the City of David excavation site. After the Cabinet session, the Cabinet secretary said that there are grounds for the hope that the problems regarding the excavation site would be solved.

POST: BEGIN TO PROPOSE AUTONOMY DEAL TO AS-SADAT

TA231540 Jerusalem POST in English 23 Aug 81 p 1

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Menahem Begin will propose to Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat this week that Israel abolish the Military Government in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in exchange for the Egyptian leader accepting an autonomy scheme for the territories provided for in the Camp David accords. But the autonomy would be more in line with Israel's interpretation rather than As-Sadat's.

The proposal, the Jerusalem POST reliably learned over the weekend, was recommended by Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon. Sharon went even further by suggesting that Israel include local Arab individuals as part of a new civilian administration pending the election of an administrative autonomy council in the areas.

The proposal to abolish the military administration will be made by Begin in Alexandria on Tuesday or Wednesday. It is considered here as sufficiently attractive to persuade As-Sadat to sign an autonomy agreement that in any case he is keen to reach before April 1982. This is the date set for Israel's withdrawal from the rest of Sinai and the completion of the Egyptian-Israeli bilateral deal in the peace treaty.

Observers acquainted with Egyptian policies believe that As-Sadat seeks such an accord and would then call upon the Palestinian Arab leadership, as well as on Jordan, to come forward and negotiate with Israel.

AUTONOMY TALKS DATE TO BE SET AFTER U.S. SUMMIT

TA230514 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] Jerusalem believes that the date for the resumption of the autonomy talks will not be set before the prime minister's visit to the United States next month. Menahem Begin will work out with President As-Sadat matters pertaining to the nature of peace and will try to iron out differences following the air force bombing of the nuclear reactor in Baghdad.

MINISTER MODA'I MOVES OFFICE TO EAST JERUSALEM

TA231224 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] Minister Without Portfolio Yitzhaq Moda'i today moved to new offices in the government building complex in Ash Shaykh Jarrah in East Jerusalem. He is the first government official to make the move.

There are reports that Avraham Sharir, who heads the newly reformed Tourism Ministry, will be setting up office there as well. Moda'i will be in the same building which, it has been said, will eventually serve as the offices of the prime minister.

SHARON HOLDS MEETINGS WITH 'MODERATE' ARABS

TA231219 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon has begun holding meetings with notables from the territories. Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari reported that in preparing for the meetings with the defense minister, the heads of the Bethlehem District mayors were consulted, as was Anwar al-Khatib from east Jerusalem and Mustafa Dudin from Hebron.

A first meeting, and perhaps another meeting as well, took place at the end of last week, primarily with personalities described as moderate. The defense minister also wanted to confer with Rashad ash-Shawwa from Gaza and Bassam ash-Shak'ah from Nabulus, but there is no information on whether or not the meetings with them actually took place. The participants in the meetings promised to keep secret the content of and the fact that the meetings took place. The Defense Ministry refused to comment on the report.

NABULUS MILITARY GOVERNOR MEETS WITH MAYOR

TA240550 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] The Nabulus military governor yesterday met for a long, 4-hour talk with Nabulus Mayor Bassam ash-Shak'ah. This was the first thorough talk between the two for a long time and it represents the new defense minister's approach to improving relations between the military authorities and the residents. It is possible that the meeting was also intended to prepare a meeting between the Nabulus mayor and the defense minister after the latter's return from Egypt. Our correspondent has learned that at the end of last week Minister Sharon met with Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa, among other notables.

DISCONTENT IN ARMY, ARMY PURGE REPORTED IN JORDAN

TA240614 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] King Husayn has relieved Army Commander 'Abd al-Majali, as well as another three senior officers and has appointed a new chief of staff, Gen Fathi Abu Talib. This was apparently done against the background of reports on ferment in Jordan. Since 'Id al-Fitr, 2 weeks ago, Jordan has been in an unofficial state of alert following reports of an assassination attempt against King Hysayn at the Al-Hussayn Mosque in Amman.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT reports an increased PLO effort to entangle Jordan in military incidents with Israel expressed in a renewed terrorist activity from Jordanian territory. Jordanian Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah announced Joran is prepared to make sacrifices, but not to commit suicide due to this problem. Other sources told our correspondent that there is prevailing discontent among the army ranks over King Husayn's dangerous rapprochement with the Soviet Union. It is against this background that a purge has begun in the Jordanian Army.

GERMAN TOURIST SHOT IN OLD CITY OF JERUSALEM DIES

TA240620 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] A German tourist, who was shot in the head in the old city of Jerusalem last night, died in Hadassah Hospital this morning. His name was not released for publication. He was 37 years old. The police believe he was killed by terrorists.

OAU CONDEMNS U.S. FOR LIBYAN PLANE INCIDENT

NC231752 Paris AFP in English 1746 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] Addis Ababa, 23 Aug (AFP)--The Organization of African Unity (OAU) today vigorously condemned Wednesday's downing of two Libyan aircraft by the United States as a "premeditated and provocative act of undeclared war on the part of the American Government."

The shooting was a "wanton act of aggression," unacceptable against one of its members, the OAU said.

"For some time now, the American Government has been engaged in all acts of provocation against the Libyan Government and people.

"The latest incident is a climax to these premeditated acts of violence on the part of the Reagan Administration," the OAU added. It charged that the shooting was also an act of bullying against a young nation unbecoming of a superpower.

After noting that even friends of Washington had found the move as unjustified, the pan-African body called on the Reagan Administration to "cease forthwith its campaign of belligerency against Libya and to desist from any acts that will be injurious to U.S.-African relations."

POSTPONEMENT REQUESTED IN OAU MEETING ON SAHARA

LD221404 Rabat MAP in English 1318 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Rabat, 22 Aug (MAP)--Informed sources here announced that Presidents Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone and Sekou Toure of Guinea as well as King Hassan II of Morocco requested the postponement of the meeting of the Implementation Committee, appointed by the 18th summit of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to September 2 to 5.

ENERGY CONFERENCE CONDEMNS SOUTH AFRICA, ISRAEL

EA212000 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] The UN energy conference in Nairobi has strongly warned against the danger of joint military nuclear activities between Israel and racist South Africa. The conference, which also adopted a resolution on the right of each national to develop and control nonfossil energy resources, blasted racist South Africa for the plunder and illegal exploitation of Namibian energy resources. It similarly blasted those multinational companies which have joined South Africa in the plunder.

The conference also charged that Pretoria's military activities in Namibia and Angola are creating a serious ecological problem. It demanded the unconditional withdrawal of the racist army from the Angolan provinces of Cunene and Cuando Cubango. The conference also strongly deplored the Israel bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

ALGERIA

PRESIDENT LEAVES FOR NAIROBI OAU MEETING

LD231239 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Summary] Chadli Bendjedid left Algiers this morning for Nairobi to attend the meeting of the OAU committee dealing with the implementation of the referendum in Western Sahara.

The president is accompanied by the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Central Committee, the adviser to the presidency, the chief of protocol and the general director of the office of the president.

The Polisario has issued a statement saying that it will attend the meeting in Nairobi; its delegation will be led by Mohammad 'Abd al-'Aziz, secretary general of the Polisario and chairman of the Saharan Revolutionary Council. The statement affirmed that the Polisario is fully prepared to contribute toward the success of the meeting.

LIBYA

NOTE CLAIMING GULF OF SIDRA SOVEREIGNTY REPRINTED

LD211930 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1810 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Tripoli, 21 Aug (JANA)--A U.N. spokesman confirmed today that the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah told the United Nations in 1973 that the Gulf of Sidra was an indivisible part of Libya's territorial waters and that it was under total Libyan sovereignty. The document was officially published in 1976.

The following is a JANA reprinting of the document. It is intended to inform public opinion in the Arab world and throughout the rest of the world of the aggressive intentions of America against the people of the Jamahiriyah. Text of the document put before the United Nations in October, 1973:

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah declares that the Gulf of Sidra, which lies within its territory, whose eastern, southern and western land boundaries, bounded by a latitude 32 degrees 30 seconds due north, must be considered an indivisible part of its territory and falls under its complete sovereignty; it is regarded as Libya's internal [dakhiliyyah] waters, beyond which lie Libya's territorial waters.

This is because of the fact that it is embedded within Libya's territory, and because Libya, as its owner, has for many years exercised undisputed sovereignty over it. In addition, it is vital to the security of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Absolute Libyan control of the gulf is necessary to safeguard the security and peace of the country, given its geographical position, which overlooks the heart of that country.

In view of the above, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah declares that the Gulf of Sidra, whose borders are delineated above, is under Libya's complete national sovereignty from the legal, legislative and administrative points of view. This jurisdiction applies to any ships or persons in the gulf. No foreign ships, publicly or privately owned, may enter the gulf without prior permission from the Libyan authorities, and in accordance with their regulations. The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah reserves the rights of fishing in the Gulf of Sidra for its own nationals, and will generally practice all sovereign rights over the gulf, as it does over any part of its territory.

COMMENTARY VIEWS REAGAN REMARKS ON MANEUVERS

LD211536 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan today formally admitted that he personally had ordered the U.S. 6th Fleet to carry out provocative terroristic maneuvers inside Libyan territoral waters. He also admitted frankly and publicly that he had issued his orders to units of the fleet to open fire on the two Libyan aircraft 2 days ago when they were on a routine reconnaissance mission inside Libyan airspace and waters.

The U.S. President's admission came in his first comment on the flagrant aggression when he visited one of the aircraft carriers in California. In his statement Reagan disclosed that the attack was premeditated and that the aim of the U.S. Administration with the fleet's maneuvers was to give legal stature to its domination over the rights of others. In his statement he said: I was briefed on the U.S. 6th Fleet's maneuvers and I approved it because the waters in which the maneuvers are taking place are international waters. In another comment he said that the U.S. Navy was fully aware of Libya's demands in the Gulf of Sidra before the starting of these maneuvers.

Commenting on the statements made by the U.S. President, the JANA political editor said:

Through Reagan's statements, the United States is furnishing proof of the flagrant American imperialist interference and aggression against the Libyan people. According to all indications, the United States was flagrantly intending to demonstrate its determination to stage an aggressive act, thus violating all international laws and norms which assert the freedom of peoples and the rights of the sovereignty of their waters and airspace.

He said that the U.S. President has told the American people that the United States is practicing terrorism in an open and flagrant manner in order to impose its domination by means of piracy, the means it used in the 1950s.

He said that the clear fact before world public opinion is that the president of the ruling cliques in the United States deliberately expressed this adventurist trend in transgressing against the rights of others and threatening their freedom. If the U.S. Administration was able to find in its agents and its traitorous pawns their readiness to relinquish the rights of their peoples, their interests and freedom, the Libyan people will not give this opportunity to anyone at all regardless of how powerful he is or how arrogant and presumptuous he is, to harm the people's authority. They are capable of chopping off all the heads which (?persist) in terrorism to decieve our people and undermine the foundations of the revolutionary and cultural constructions on our land.

The JANA political editor exposed the flagrant contradiction in the statements by officials of the U.S. Administration--a contradiction which is usually brought to light by the aggressors while their hands are still smeared with the blood of the crime. he pointed out that the officials of the White House and the terrorist cliques at the U.S. Defense Department and those hypocrites at the State Department have clearly stated that the U.S. President had no knowledge of the incident and that he was only informed about it 6 hours after it happened. This contradiction clearly appeared in the statement by the U.S. President himself, the fact which confirms that the aggression was premeditated and that the order for its execution came officially from the U.S. President, thus affirming his challenge to the Libyan people and violating their legitimate rights.

At the same time, Reagan's public statement proves that the criminal terroristic activity of the United States is deliberately directed against the freedom of the Libyan Arab people so that it would be possible to achieve aggressive designs against the Arab homeland and Africa.

In essence this is what the Camp David agreements are aiming at--the agreements which the Great 1 September Revolution rejects and struggle for their abortion in defense of the dignity of he Arab man and in preservation of (?maintaining) the continuous struggle of the palestinian people for the liberation of Palestine.

COMMENTARY HAILS STAND AGAINST U.S. 'AGGRESSION'

LD211128 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] America's objective behind moving units of its 6th Fleet into Mediterranean waters which are within the Jamahiriyah and within its Libyan Arab territorial waters--they are the waters of a Libyan Arab Gulf controlled by its [word indistinct] from its three directions: south, west and east--was not to carry out military training exercises or test its naval forces, because if this was the aim America would have saved itself from adding another incident to its record, which is full of terrorism, by carrying out these training or testing maneuvers in the international waters of the Mediterranean--the waters which [word indistinct] in the position of all the territorial waters of the states overlooking this sea, or by carrying out these maneuvers in international waters outside the Mediterranean. Moreover, America itself has its own territorial waters in two big oceans. it could have carried out the maneuvers of its naval forces in those U.S. territorial waters.

But the objective behind these U.S. moves in the waters of the Arab Gulf of Sidra, namely inside the territorial waters of the Jamahiriyah, was provocation and aggression. The U.S. provocation and aggression were carried out on the orders issued by the highest authority in the United States since the U.S. President ordered the U.S. war department to instruct the U.S. 6th Fleet to carry out the provocative maneuvers in the territorial waters of the Jamahiriyah, and since Washington's administration is immersed in self-delusion and plunged in desperate wagerings, it thought that the threat of using force and the brandishing of force at the doorstep could cause an internal breach or panic in our ranks. It appears that Washington's administration felt bitterness and disappointment when it saw the Libyan Arab people confronting its provocations with the logic of a people confident in their ability--a strong people that did not cry out and fill the world with clamor and shouts. Everything remained natural--the armed people with their fingers on the trigger. Our weapons are ready to intensify the deadly blows: The producing masses are aware of the fact that they must produce more.

In spite of the fact that the U.S. provocation was not just against the people of the Jamahiriyah alone, but also against the whole Arab nation and all the peoples struggling for freedom which embodies the Jamahiriyah [word indistinct] and its heroic resistance, the Libyan Arab people alone grabbed the neck of the provocation, and scattered it in the air, proudly and on their own. The Libyan Arab people exercised their right to self-defense and was viewed in the eyes of he whole world as true giants.

Many people thought that the reply would be an outcry or an appeal to world public opinion to rush and put an end to America and that the reply would not be anything else. Many people might have showed pity toward our people while facing America--the big power--and become nervous, their pulses becoming abnormal. But the Libyan Arab people were true giants, as the world saw. On one hand they are an armed people and on the other they have faith in their fighting ability and in their weapons. Furthermore, they have made the decision to die: They do not look on death as an end but they view death in the jihad as the beginning of (?appraisal) and the gate to a new celebration.

The Libyan Arab people, who are challenging America, are not unaware of the fact that America is a great military power, but they are fully aware that if they did not (?confront) America's challenge in defense of their right to a dignified life, then the honor of their great Arab history and their determination to live proudly would be at stake and would thus make it incumbent upon them to challenge. They are fully aware that the right for which an armed people fights is being fought for by a people who have a considerable force, a force which has moral values that compensate for any material supremacy of the enemy.

The U.S. assault was a test for our people. The Libyan Arab people came out from this experiment triumphant in spite of the fact that they did not use more than a very small part of their right to self-defense. The Libyan Arab people came out--as the whole world can bear witness--as truly worthy of leading the millions of the oppressed and deprived peoples forward to an era of the masses for whose sake blood and lives are being sacrificed.

UN DELEGATE DETAILS, CONDEMNS U.S. 'AGGRESSION'

LD211850 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Geneva, 21 Aug (JANA)--The Libyan UN delegate gave a press conference yesterday at the UN palace in Geneva which was attended by reporters from various countries. The Libyan delegate gave details of the American aggression against the two Libyan aircraft inside Libya's territorial waters and airspace. He confirmed that this aggression constituted a terrorist act and was within the context of the actions which America, the leader of international terrorism, has become accustomed to carrying out against peoples' freedom. He explained that by this aggressive action America has confirmed its belittling of international laws using in this the logic of force and the heavy stick.

The Libyan delegate pointed out that the American mass media had prepared for the planned aggression and intentionally obscured the right of the Libyan Arab people to control its airspace, land and waters with the intention of concealing the facts from American public opinion. In this context he confirmed that the Libyan people are able to respond violently to any attempt at violating its right to control its territorial waters and airspace.

SOCIALIST ENVOYS BRIEFED ON U.S. AGGRESSION

NC220913 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] The People's Bureau for External Liaison yesterday briefed the ambassadors of the socialist bloc countries accredited to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah on the aggression against two Libyan aircraft within Libyan airspace and territorial waters by the U.S. 6th Fleet and the true intentions and aggressive aims of the United States against the Jamahiriyah people.

During the meeting that took place at the headquarters of the People's Bureau for External Liaison in Tripoli, they were briefed on the repeated U.S. aggressive attempts to strike at the Great 1 September Revolution and it was explained that the flagrant aggression carried out by the U.S. 6th Fleet, on the personal orders of the U.S. President, constitutes a grave threat not only against the freedom of the Libyan Arab people but also against all people who are struggling for freedom and peace. This aggression is considered an act of international piracy and terrorism which is designed to undermine the basis of peace.

The ambassadors of the socialist bloc countries were also informed of the right of the Libyan Arab people to defend their waters, airspace and territory.

JANA REPORTS MASSES' CONDEMNATION OF U.S.

Ajdabia Demonstration

LD222058 Tripoli JANA in English 1724 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Ajdabia, 22 Aug (JANA)--The masses at central Ajdabia yesterday evening went out in an angry demonstration against the U.S. 6th Fleet's aggression against two Libyan airplanes flying in Libyan airspace over Libyan territorial waters.

Syrian and Palestinian Arab citizens also participated in the demonstration and called for a forceful response to be taken against these American provocations and attacks aimed at stifling the Arab people's aspirations.

In a statement issued later, the demonstrators strongly condemned the aggression that revealed the ugly face of America and further expressed support for the principles of the Great Al-Fatah Revolution.

Further Demonstrations

LD211814 Tripoli JANA in English 1701 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Tripoli, 21 Aug (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY)--The Libyan masses in Ash-Shati, Gharyan, Zanzur and Misratah organized huge demonstrations in these areas in condemnation of the U.S. attack on two jet fighters in the Libyan air space and territorial waters.

The masses expressed their readiness to die in defence of the revolutionary gains in Libya and to stand for the provocations and the schemes of U.S. imperialism and its local agents in Sudan and Egypt.

The masses issued a statement in which they stressed their determination to deter the enemies and defend their freedom and authority. The statements also condemned the U.S. attack on the two Libyan jet fighters and said that the incident reveals the U.S. hostile intention and terrorism.

Egyptians in Benghazi

LD211952 Tripoli JANA in English 1717 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Benghazi, 21 Aug (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY)--The Egyptian Arab masses living in Benghazi yesterday staged an angry demonstration in condemnation of the aggression carried out by the U.S. Sixth Fleet against the two Libyan planes inside the Libyan Arab airspace and territorial waters.

Marching through the streets of Benghazi, the demonstrators chanted slogans condemning this terrorist and aggressive act, and the traitors and imperialism surrogates who are trying to impose the treasonous and capitulationist accords on the Arab nation.

The masses also affirmed their stand by the Libyan Arab people in its confrontation with these aggressions and terrorist conspiracies.

The demonstrators also issued a statement affirming that the aggression carried out by the U.S. Sixth Fleet against the two Libyan planes inside Libyan Arab airspace and territorial waters was not the result of a coincidence but a premeditated and planned aggression and a consequence of the treasonous and capitulationist Camp David schemes which attempt desperately to affect the firm stands of the Great Al-Fatah Revolution which are opposed to these treasonous accords and the Zionist presence.

The statement also condemned the manoeuvres carried out by the troops of the Egyptian regime on the Jamahiriyah borders affirming that this agent regime had become an instrument of U.S. imperialism and Zionism in the Arab homeland and Africa and had opened Egyptian soil to American and the Zionists to strike at the Jamahiriyah, the bastion of steadfastness and confrontation.

The statement also declared that all progressive forces in the Arab nation were standing by the Great Al-Fatah Revolution and that America's aggression and its fleets manoeuvres would not scare the Libyan Arab people and would not affect its firmness, its capability and faith.

The statement added that any aggression against the Jamahiriyah is an aggression and a threat to all progressive forces and liberation movements in the Arab homeland, Africa and the world.

REPORTAGE ON SYRIAN MILITARY DELEGATION'S VISIT

22 Aug Arrival

LD221333 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Gen Hikmat al-Shihabi, chief of the general staff of the Syrian Army and Armed Forces, arrived in Tripoli this afternoon with members of his delegation. They were welcomed at the airport by Brig Abu Bakr Jabir Yunis, commander in chief of the Libyan Armed Forces.

22 Aug Working Session

LD230228 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] A working session was held in Tripoli yesterday evening between Brig Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, the commander in chief of the armed forces, and Maj Gen Hikmat ash-Shihabi, chief of the general staff of the Syrian Army and Armed Forces.

The meeting lasted 2 hours and was attended by the two sides' delegations. At the session's beginning Maj Gen Hikmat ash-Shihabi hailed the Libyan people's steadfastness in the face of the aggressors and [words indistinct].

In a speech, Maj Gen Hikmat ash-Shihabi affirmed: We look on the Jamahiriyah as a patriotic vanguard in the Arab homeland. Noting the imperialist attack to which the Jamahiriyah's people are exposed from the leader of world terrorism, the United States. He said that Syria is exposed to the same thing from the agents at home and abroad.

23 Aug Talks

LD240224 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] Talks were resumed yesterday [23 August] between the commander in chief of the armed forces, Brig Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir and the chief of the general staff of the Syrian Army and Armed Forces, Maj Gen Hikmat ash-Shihabi. The session was attended by the delegations of the two sides.

Yesterday Staff Maj 'Abo as-Salam Ahmad Jallud received the chief of the general staff of the Syrian Army and Armed Forces, Maj Gen Hikmat ash-Shihabi, who is currently visiting the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

ETHIOPIA

REPORTS, SPEECHES, COMMUNIQUE ON AL-QADHDHAFI VISIT

Talks With Mengistu

EA211914 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam today held special talks on bilateral relations with the visiting leader of the Great al-Fatah Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Comrade Col Mu'Ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The talks between the two leaders centered on ways of further strengthening the friendly relations existing between the peoples of the two sisterly countries.

The talks were attended, on socialist Ethiopia's side by: Comrade Fikre Selassie Wogderes, Provincial Military Administrative Council [PMAC] secretary general and Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia [COPWE] Executive Committee member; Comrade Berhan Bayeh, PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Executive Commitee member; Comrade Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs and COPWE Central Committee member; Comrade Tesfaye Wolde Selassie, minister of public and state security and COPWE Central Committee member; Comrade Mengistu Gemechu, special aide to the comrade chairman of COPWE Central Committee member; and Comrade Tekola Degene, first deputy secretary general of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council.

On the side of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyan, the talks were attended by: Comrade 'Abd al-'Ati 'Ubaydi, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau; Comrade Dr ('Abd as-Salam Shaykh), secretary of the Committee of the Libyan People's Bureau in Addis Ababa; and Comrade (Ibrahim 'Ubayd), press secretary in the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau.

State Honor Presentation

LD211958 Tripoli JANA in English 1615 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Addis Ababa, [Passage indistinct] Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, with Africa's highest order, during a reception in Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's honor held at the national palace in Addis Ababa.

Present at the reception were the members of the Provisional Military [Administrative] Council, the ministers, senior officials and members of the Libyan delegation accompanying the leaders.

President Mengistu made the following speech addressing Colonel al-Qadhdhafi:

"Dear Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great al-Fatah Revolution. Since your early days, you have waged a heroic struggle that demanded huge sacrifices to save the Libyan Arab people from the backward and ugly face of the monarchy and succeeded in liberating the Libyan people through the leadership of the Great al-Fatah Revolution.

You enabled your people to reach a high degree of progress in the political, economic and social sectors in a very short time. We are impressed by your (?persistent) and dedicated efforts, day and night, toward establishing the people's authority and toward the assistance you have contributed and still do by taking a revolutionary and firm stand against Zionism, reaction, direct colonialism and racism. And also the great support you offered to the African and Arab liberation movements struggling for justice, equality, freedom and world peace.

I highly appreciate your efforts towards reinforcing the everlasting ties between the peoples of the Jamahiriyah and Ethiopia, and the backing you pledged for the Ethiopian revolution ever since its eruption.

As an expression of the love and appreciation of the Ethiopian revolutionaries and masses for you, the government and people of Ethiopia have decided to decorate you with Africa's highest order.

I have great pleasure, in the name of the Ethiopian Government and people, to decorate you with this great order. Long live the Libyan and Ethiopian revolutions! Long live the revolutionary peoples of Ethiopia and Libya."

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, in turn, addressed President Mengistu saying: "Dear brother, President Mengistu, dear Ethiopian revolutionary friends:

I am very honoured to be decorated with this order. I feel that it is not only an honour for me personally, but also for the Libyan delegation and consequently an honour for the whole people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. I am certainly honoured to be decorated by your person, yet I also feel that I am decorated by all the Ethiopian friends and brothers.

This decoration, dear friends and brothers, entrusts in me an everlasting obligation towards both our peoples and revolutions, that of allegiance to both our peoples and revolutions. I will keep it with me all the time. I will never forget it, nor will the people of the Jamahiriyah.

I know it is not feasible to decorate all your Libyan brothers, but through me [it is] as if you did. It is no doubt an evidence of Ethiopia's appreciation toward their Libyan brothers and a proof of the alliance between both great revolutions, the Ethiopian and al-Fatah. I promise to be a soldier in defence of both revolutions and both peoples till the end. Allow me to thank you, dear president and dear Ethiopian revolutionaries, and through you I thank the whole great Ethiopian people."

Al-Qadhdhafi News Conference

LD220902 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Addis Ababa, 22 Aug (JANA)--Yesterday evening the brother commander made a statement to the press in the Ethiopian capital about the U.S. attack on the Jamahiriyah. He said that the whole world has heard the news that orders were issued to the U.S. 6th Fleet to carry out provocative maneuvers within Libyan territorial waters and airspace in the Gulf of Sidra. This news was carried by the American press, particularly NEWSWEEK. Thus, he added, from an official and legal point of view, the United States has used its 6th Fleet in a military operation with a view to invading Libya.

The brother commander said that "This time, the 6th Fleet has openly and officially carried out a campaign of invasion against the Jamahiriyah." This, he added, has actually happened.

With regard to the Libyan aircraft, Al-Qadhdhafi said, they had no orders to attack the U.S. 6th Fleet. The two aircraft were on routine patrol duty guarding Libyan territorial waters and airspace and it was their duty to chase any object violating these waters and this airspace.

The brother commander pointed out that the two aircraft were of a type suitable for attacking sea targets and not air targets, and that they were equipped with missiles or machineguns.

"While the two Libyan aircraft were carrying out their reconnaissance duty," he added, "they were surprised to see a U.S. F-14 fighter aircraft enter Libyan Arab airspace. They rushed to warn it, but it persisted in violating Libyan airspace.

In this case, like all aircraft guarding Libyan borders and airspace whose duties include pursuing anyone violating the borders--this is the duty of all land, sea and air patrols--the two Libyan aircraft chased and shot down the U.S. aircraft because it continued to violate Libyan airspace. The aircraft was manned by two U.S. airmen. [quotation marks as received]

The two Libyan aircraft then saw eight U.S. aircraft take off from the U.S. aircraft carrier and attack them. This formation of U.S. aircraft shot down the two Libyan aircraft as they were carrying out their legitimate mission: to defend Libyan territorial waters and airspace. Thus, one U.S. F-14 aircraft and two Libyan Sukhoi aircraft were downed in Libyan territorial waters.

In his Addis Ababa press statement the brother commander affirmed that the U.S. aircraft, having fallen close to the Libyan coastline, provided the best proof that it had violated the Jamahiriyah's territorial airspace. The aircraft's debris was removed to Misrata port and was shown on television.

The brother commander pointed out that nothing is yet known about the fate of the two American airmen of the downed aircraft. He told the press that the Libyan Arab Airforce had monitored message exchanges among the U.S. teams searching for the two airmen. The last such signal asked the salvage units to return immediately from the area.

The brother commander told the press that the Jamahiriyah is prepared to offer all technical assistance in the search for the two U.S. airmen whose place was shot down off the Libyan Arab shores.

As a result of what has happened, he said, the U.S. maneuvers were cancelled and the 6th Fleet has withdrawn from the Libyan territorial waters. I hope, he added, that the United States has learned a lesson.

The brother commander said I believe that this battle at such a place has affirmed that the Gulf of Sidra is an indivisible part of Libyan territory. It should also be stated, he said, that the Libyan Arab air and sea forces will continue operating in the Gulf of Sidra, which will always be an indivisible part of the Libyan territory, even if it means the death of the last Libyan man and woman.

The brother commander affirmed that the Libyan Arab people are fully prepared, and will remain so forever, to defend the Gulf of Sidra, even if it means a bilateral war between us and the United States, or even a third world war.

The brother commander pointed out that the whole world is now convinced that the United States is playing with fire and that it poses a serious threat to world peace. We consider the United States to have actually threatened international peace in the crucial Mediterranean region, he added.

He declared that the world-wide support that poured into Libya from governments, peoples and organizations affirms world denunication of the United States. He added that a catastrophe could occur if the United States were again to play with fire in this area.

The brother commander pointed out that the U.S. aggression has not prompted him to change his travel plans, because he is confident of the Libyan Arab people's preparedness to fight, as was manifested by yesterday's tumultuous demonstrations. He said the people possess all the necessary authority, wealth and arms and they are all Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's. They are happy with this world support and it is their right to defend themselves, he said.

The brother commander said that the map of Libya was drawn by our forefathers from the times of the Phoenicians and it is not up to the United States to define the map of this country or of the world.

Our confrontation of this U.S. aggression was in defense of all the world's peoples and peace and was a stand against the forces of oppression, he said, adding: We accept fighting the United States one-to-one, but should NATO, which held a meeting immediately after this aggression, become involved, then Libya too has its allies and friends in the world.

The brother commander reminded the newsmen that the Gulf of Sidra was declared part of Libyan territory in 1973. Why is it that the United States has come to object to this in 1980? We know and realize, he said, that the American blustering will not end except with a breakout of a new Vietnam, "so let it be now."

Mengistu 22 Aug Rally Speech

EA221934 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1255 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Excerpts of speech by Ethiopian leader Mengistu at a mass rally held in Addis Ababa to denounce U.S. imperialism--live]

[Excerpts] Imperialism will never stop working against the peace and progress of the oppressed people of the world. The recent provocation and aggression of the United States against the people of Libya is a living example of the vicious intentions of imperialism against the peoples of the world struggling for independence, economic progress and peace.

Why should the U.S. Government come all the way from the United States and intimidate the Libyan people on their own doorstep? The answer to this question is contained in the history of the people of Libya. The people of Libya pride themselves on a long-standing history of struggle against colonialism and exploiters.

We are honored to have with us brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi the leader of the Great al-Fatah Revolution, who, through his able and revolutionary leadership liberated Libya from the bondage of feudalism which oppressed the masses of Libya in collusion with U.S. imperialism.

Over the last 12 years, Libya has made great strides in its economic and social development endeavors, mainly due to the able and revolutionary leadership of my brother, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

The country has shown remarkable progress since the people of Libya took over their means of production. The people and leadership of Libya won the acclamation and respect of the peace-loving and progressive peoples of the world not only because they have succeeded in transforming Libya from a state of poverty to one of development and prosperity, but also because the people and the leadership have fully recognized their respective responsibilities and have aptly adopted practical policies.

Their unequivocal support for all those struggling against imperialism and their readiness to identify their struggles with those of the peoples of the world struggling for independence stand as shining examples of their practical and progressive policies. The contributions of the people and leadership of Libya in the struggles of the peoples of Africa and the Arab world against colonialism, imperialism and Zionism are highly regarded by all peace-loving and progressive peoples of the world.

We attach great esteem to the contributions of brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Great al-Fatah Revolution to the progressive struggles of the people of Libya. Thus, the people of Libya could not go along with imperialism because through the country's pragmatic and progressive leadership, the peoples' long history of struggle against colonialism, exploitation and imperialism and their contribution to the struggles of the oppressed masses of the world for freedom, justice and progress, they have antagonized those proponents of exploitation and oppression. Consequently, imperialists bear deep ill will toward the Libyan leadership.

There are a number of reasons behind the increasing antagonism of imperialism toward Libya. Libya is rich in natural resources, in particular, massive oil reserves. It is strategically situated in the middle of the Mediterranean Sea facing Europe, Africa and the Middle East. In addition, it is blessed with progressive leadership with a strong anti-imperialist stance.

Therefore, the aggression of imperialists who thrive on exploitation against the people of Libya should not surprise us. In fact, the people of Libya have won the unswerving support of the peace-loving and progressive peoples of the world to the extent that imperialist aggression mounts against them. The people of Libya should be proud of their progressive contributions to the contemporary history of the world.

The broad masses of Ethiopia through the great radical revolution of 1974 managed to throw off from their shoulders the yoke of exploitation and oppression that had weighed down on them both from within and abroad and scored a glorious victory against both feudalism and American neocolonialism.

However, as victory over them would mean the end of their exploitation, the imperialist unleashed war against us, coordinating the internal antirevolutionary and antiunity forces and the external forces of reaction.

Athough we managed to win a glorious victory as the result of the sacrifice of the beloved children of the Ethiopian broad masses, the price we were forced to pay in terms of human lives and material was extremely high. This is the reason why only recently we embarked upon the task of economic and social reconstruction which is the basic objective of our revolution.

Even at present, we are still not in a position whereby we dare say that imperialists and their followers no longer present a threat to us. With the sacrifices made by our revolutionary army our people have been able to gain breathing space and concentrate on tasks of national development, but our enemies have never refrained from antagonizing us in every possible way.

However, the growing strength and expansion of socialism, the guarantor of the equality of mankind, has made it impossible for imperialism to continue with its unquestioned expansion and exploitation which it previously enjoyed. It has been forced to refrain from extending its tentacles of exploitation to all places where the flag of people's freedom is flying high--prevented only by the extensive sacrifice it would be forced to make.

American imperialism, however, which has been unwilling to learn from history and which, from World War II onward has appointed itself spokesman of the imperialist circle, has not refrained from attempting to hinder the people's progressive movement. Although it has been forced to experience defeat everywhere, its behavior has not allowed it to fully accept history's verdict. In addition, American imperialism has been exploiting the wealth of the developing countries through its neocolonialist policies, and when this policy fails to serve its purpose, American imperialism, through its kidnapping, espionage and murder organization, the CIA, in an attempt to stifle peoples liberation struggles and to destabilize progressive governments in developing countries, has caused several reactionary wars which claimed several million lives.

The peoples of Vietnam, Korea, Laos, Kampuchea, Chile, El Salvador, and other peoples of African, Asian and Latin American countries are among the victims.

In addition, U.S. imperialism, in total disregard of the rights of peoples, now has over 2,500 [as heard] military bases in over 100 countries. Through assuming leadership and supremacy over NATO, SEATO, CENTO and so forth, U.S. imperialism is threatening world peace.

Although U.S. imperialism continuously attempted to stifle and crush progressive movements in the developing countries through military encirclement, it could not realize its vile dream

Because of the evergrowing strength of the socialist forces which have proved to be staunch defenders of world peace and the independence of the oppressed masses, U.S. imperialism's grand plans of aggression and domination were doomed to total failure. The United States' superpower dreams have crumbled into pieces and ended conclusively due to the growing might of the clenched fist of the peace-loving countries of the world with the full support of the USSR and other progressive and socialist countries.

For some time in the past, U.S. imperialism was forced to accept defeat and humiliation. However, as the victories attained by developing nations over imperialism rang through the international arena, the warmongering attitude of the United States once again reappeared. Hence, the United States has made it a matter of national policy to amass its forces and destructive weapons in the territorial waters and countries of the various regions of the world. In a bid to guarantee its supremacy over the entire world, United States has sought to pursue a policy of arrogance and aggression, both of which pose great danger to the well-being of mankind and the peace and stability of the entire world. The United States is currently determined to intensify this dangerous policy.

The danger looming over the world due to the United States' renewed arrogant and aggressive policies is reflected in its decision to build the neutron bomb by allocating millions and millions of dollars for the program instead of improving the welfare of U.S. military personnel [as heard]; to expand the old military bases and build new ones and to train and equip rapid deployment forces.

Its unabashed support for racist South Africa and Zionist Israel is another outstanding example of the U.S. policy of aggression and provocation. The unprecedented military exercises carried out by the U.S. forces in the Mediterranean Sea and in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans further attest to the dangerous policies and intentions of U.S. imperialism.

It is not difficult, therefore, to speculate on the intentions and tendencies which prompted the United States to carry out its air piracy against the people of Libya. The U.S. aggression against the people of Libya has already been vehemently condemned by all peace-loving and progressive peoples of the world, and socialist Ethiopia views the act with extreme seriousness and contempt.

The U.S. military buildup and exercises in our regions are aimed at stifling the progressive movements in countries like Libya, the PDRY and socialist Ethiopia with the view to maintaining its supremacy and full control over these strategic regions in order to enhance and perpetuate its interests and those of its collaborators. Its objectives in other parts of the world are not essentially different from those in this region. However, due to its misguided perception of the development of society and the history of social progress, the United States' naive attempt to exert its supremacy over the world will never succeed.

This being the truth, it is an historic responsibility of all peoples who have stood for progress, peace and socialism to act in unison and counter the imminent imperialist danger.

In light of this, socialist Ethiopia, the PDRY and the Libyan Jamahiriyah recently met in Aden to discuss matters pertaining to economic and social cooperation and their joint contributions to the peace and stability of the region. The Aden tripartite meeting and its results are viewed with high regard and expectation by all countries concerned.

Victory belongs to those forces fighting for the peace and progress of the broad masses since their motto is truth and genuine service to the people. Our struggle and services are based on this basic motto. We are certain that this motto will lead us to our ultimate victory despite the obstacles that may beset our progress. We have the banner of unity and solidarity.

Socialist Ethiopia, therefore, vehemently condemns the recent U.S. air piracy against the Libyan Jamahiriyah and will unhesitatingly march with the people of Libya in their struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Al-Qadhdhafi Rally Speech

LD221654 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1343 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Excerpts of 35-minute speech by Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at a mass rally held in Addis Ababa to denounce U.S. imperialism--live]

[Excerpts] Brothers, sons of the brotherly free Ethiopian people; dear friends, the revolutionary leader Mengistu Haile Mariam; dear Ethiopian friends: I am unable to express my appreciation for this unlimited solidarity with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah [SPLAJ] people.

The SPLAJ people are [word indistinct] in the Mediterranean and North Africa opposing the antipeople's U.S. fleets. When the Libyan people fight the United States they fight for peace, for peoples and against imperialism. The Libyan people are determined to fight against imperialism; the Libyan people are determined to fight reaction, exploitation and feudalism. The Libyan people have inflicted defeat upon U.S. imperialism.

There are other peoples in this region who are against aggression and who are willing to express their support for us but they are overpowered; however, they will catch up with us. The Somali people will catch up with us. From here we salute the Somali people and we express our support for them. We declare our unlimited support for the struggle of the Somali people; we declare our support for the Somali National Salvation Committee. Somalia has become a base for imperialist colonialism; it has been recruited to fight progress and revolution in this region. The Somali Government has handed over Somali territory so that Amercian bases can be built on it. From here we say to the fraternal Somali people that soon they will [words indistinct]. They will be saying in Somali that Al-Qadhdhafi visited Ethiopia, while the Ethiopians are our enemies. But we say to the Somali people that the Ethiopian people are always a friend, a brother and an ally of the Somali people. I know that you do not hate the Somali people: This is why I have come to you. [words indistinct] I know that President Mengistu does not hate the Somali people: He has expressed to me his love for the Somali people.

We must therefore work so as to enable the peoples of Somalia, Sudan and Egypt to catch up with us. The people of Sudan are helpless just as the people of Somalia are. The Sudanese territory is being prepared now so that American bases can be built on it.

We say to the United States that the holy march has begun; it is shameful and disgraceful enough for America to see that these millions are standing against it; it is a great shame and disgrace for America to see that these millions stand and spit on its insolent face. We say that the holy march has started; the wheels of history cannot be reversed; imperialism cannot oppose the march of the peoples.

The Libyan people are not on their own because with them are millions of the great Ethiopian nation. I am sure that today's support which is expressed by slogans will become support by the gun if need be. I am sure you will be willing to fight on the side of our people. I also assure you that the Libyan people are willing to fight on your side.

What America did in the Gulf of Sidra [words indistinct] of this aggression. This action which was carried out by United States was utterly divorced from the policy of the (?base) justifications made by all the U.S. officials. It was not a question of [words indistinct]. Nor was it a question of freedom of navigation in international waters or [words indistinct]. This is a (?false) excuse. It is, in fact, an expression of U.S. hostility toward the freedom of the peoples.

The United States does not bother at all about territorial or nonterritorial waters; the United States does not want freedom for the people. By this action America has shown that it is a true enemy of freedom, that it is against international norms and that it is a very dangerous force to world peace and international law. We want America to persist in its [words indistinct] and aggression so that everybody on earth can be convinced that it is (?the enemy) of the people; an enemy to the people's peace and freedom. This calls for the alliance of all the peace-loving peoples against U.S. imperialism.

I call upon the Mediterranean peoples to stand against U.S. bases. This has become extremely necessary for the cause of peace in the region in view of the presence of the U.S. fleet in the Mediterranean. The peoples of Turkey, Spain, Greece, Italy and Germany must oppose the presence of U.S. bases on their territories because this is a real danger.

America is bent on aggression and we are bent on opposing aggression. Reagan has violated international norms and international law. He has [words indistinct]. Reagan is now acting in international politics just as he was acting on the stage. To Reagan we say that acting [word indistinct] is quite different from stage acting.

Joint Communique

LD232032 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1845 GMT 23 Aug 81

["Text" of Libyan-Ethiopian communique issued in Tripoli and Addis Ababa on 23 August at the end of the 3-day visit to Ethiopia by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi of Libya]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 23 Aug (JANA)--At the invitation of President Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, chairman of the Commission for Organizaing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia, and commander in chief of the revolutionary army of socialist Ethiopia; Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, paid an official visit to socialist Ethiopia from the 19 to 23 August, 1981. Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and a delegation accompanying him were accorded a warm, fraternal welcome which personified the deep sincere feeling, solidarity and firm historical relations between the peoples and leaderships of both countries.

During his visit brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi laid a wreath on victory monument as an expression of his appreciation and admiration of the sacrifices made by the heroic people of Ethiopia for national independence.

In appreciation and admiration of brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, President Mengistu Haile Mariam decorated the leader of the 1 September Revolution, brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, with the order of Africa, First Class, in appreciation if his wise leadership since the early years of the Great al-Fathah Revolution which delivered the Libyan Arab people from the hateful monarchy regime. President Mengistu Haile Mariam admired his lasting selfdenial and continuous efforts to raise the standard of the Libyan Arab people and to achieve this people's progress in the political, economic and social fields, by toiling and working hard, his effective struggle against imperialism, reaction, Zionish, racism and old and neocolonialism, his support for the revolutions in Africa and the Arab world and for the liberation movements in the world for justice, freedom and equality, and also his contribution to the consolidation of the relations existing between the two peoples and his support for the revolution of the people of Ethiopia from the very beginning. The leader of the 1 September Revolution and delegation attended a huge popular rally at Revolution Square, which was held as an expression of the solidarity struggle of the vast masses of socialist Ethiopia with the masses of the Libyan Arab people. These masses strongly condemned the frequent military provocations and aggression by imperialism and its lackeys. President Mengistu Haile Mariam and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi addressed the millions who gathered there, denouncing the United States's aggression on Libya's territory and independence.

Both leaders observed that this criminal action was, from the political and legistlative viewpoints, a provocative action, and that the United States had neither the justification nor the right to carry out such military maneuvers in Libyan territorial waters or skies. By carrying out such provocative military maneuvers and by building a network of military bases in the world, U.S. imperialism is exposing to danger the territorial integrity and safety of the progressive countries, which refuse to yield to its domination and to its policy of dictating conditions.

During their visit, the brother leader and accompanying delegation paid a visit to Addis Ababa municipality and to Ethiopian Airlines. The Libyan and Ethiopian leaders held intensive talks about bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries and also about regional and international issues of common concern in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding and struggle-solidarity.

Participating in the talks on the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah side were:

1. Brother 'Abd al-'Ati al-Ubaydi, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for foreign affairs;

2. Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary of foreign affairs;

3. Brother Daw Ali Suwaydan, secretary of the Arab Libyan Bureau in Addis Ababa;

4. Brother Ibrahim Abjad, secretary of information affairs at the liaison secretariat;

On the Ethiopian side:

1. Mr Fikre-Selassie Wodgeress, secretary-general of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and member of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia.

2. Mr Berhanu Baye, member of the Permanent Commission of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia;

3. Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, foreign minister and member of the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia;

4. Col Tesfaye Wolde Selassie, minister of public and national security and member of the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia;

5. Mr Mengistu Gemechu, member of the Executive Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, special assistant and member of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia;

6. Mr Tekola Dejene, deputy secretary general of the National Revolutionary Council for Development and Supreme Council for Planning and member of the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia.

Reviewing relations between the two countries, the two leaders noted with gratitude that ties are getting deeper and wider in all fields of cooperation, reflecting the commitment of the two peoples in the two sister countries to struggle against imperialism, colonialism, expansion, cessation [as received], racism, Zionism and racial discrimination and for the consolidation of the unity of the democratic, progressive and peace-loving and freedom-loving forces in their struggle for the realization of world peace and security and also freedom and social progress. President Mengistu Haile Mariam gave a brief explanation to the leader of the Great al-Fatah Revolution and delegation about the Ethiopian revolution in general and about its current development in particular. President Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed his appreciation and that of the government and people of socialist Ethiopia for the support that the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and its leadership are giving to the Ethiopian revolution.

The leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, praised the achievements of the Ethiopian people in the political, economic and social fields, and, in this connection, the leader reaffirmed the support of the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah for socialist Ethiopia in the latter's struggle to safeguard its territorial integrity. He also praised the efforts being made by Ethiopia to realize its people's economic and social development.

During their review of the revolutionary achievements of both peoples, the two leaders agreed to exchange experts in the economic, political, cultural fields through the exchange of visits of delegations from various popular organizations.

During their exchange of views with regard to current international issues, the two leaders expressed their total and full commitment to supporting the international struggle against imperialism, colonialism, Zionism and racism and for the consolidation of peace and democracy and the liberation of peoples from oppression and exploitation.

The two leaders expressed their extreme anxiety as a result of the continuation of imperialist interference in the internal affairs of African and Arab countries and their concern at the increase of military exercises and aggressive activities, particularly in the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean, the Gulf and the Mediterranean.

The two sides reaffirmed that such activities constitute a dangerous threat to the peace, security and stability of the states of the region; they also constitute a hindrance to the peoples' struggle for liberation from oppression and exploitation.

In this connection the two leaders condemned the so-called rapid deployment forces which are being established in a number of African and Arab states; they also condemned those African and Arab states, such as Egypt and the Sudan, which have given military bases and facilities for the forces of aggression, hegemony and subjugation. The two sides strongly condemned the tendentious and continuous propaganda campaign and the personality assassination campaigns and repeated conspiracies of U.S. imperialism for the physical liquidation of revolutionary leaders in the world. In this connection the two sides condemned the conspiracy which was recently exposed and hatched by U.S. imperialism to assassinate the leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

The two leaders expressed their resolve to continue the development and the consolidation of the common understanding and mutual confidence, solidarity and strong cooperation between the Arab and African states on the basis of respecting sovereignty, safety and territorial integrity and the sanctity of the borders of all states as stipulated by the Charter of the OAU and the United Nations and other international and regional organizations.

The two leaders expressed their support for the legitimate government in Chad under the leadership of Goukouni Oueddei,and welcomed the establishment of security and stability in Chad. They praised the Libyan role in putting an end to the bloodshed which the people of Chad suffered as a result of imperialist and reactionary conspiracies and the activities of the agents of imperialism and reaction in Chad. They condemned the conspiracies aimed against the unity of the people of Chad and at obstructing the Chadian people's social progress.

With regard to the national struggle for liberation being waged by the national movements in Africa and the Middle East, the two sides reaffirmed anew their firm attitudes with regard to this issue and renewed their total commitment to always render assistance to the movements waging this struggle; in this connection they reaffirmed their demand for an end to the illegal military occupation of Namibia by the Pretoria racist regime. They also demanded the full implementation of the resolutions adopted by the OAU and the United Nations in this connection, particularly Security Council Resolution Number 435.

The two sides expressed their full support for all those fighting for freedom in South Africa and occupied Palestine, and condemned the racist regime in Pretoria and the so-called Western contact group for their unholy alliance against the rights of the Africans who are now suffering as a result of racist domination.

The two sides expressed their full support and backing for the confrontation states and the efforts the latter are making in resisting repeated acts of aggression and invasion of their territory by the forces of racist South Africa.

After acquainting themselves with the serious situation in the Middle East, the two leaders condemned the continuous aggression by the Zionist entity against the independent Arab states, particularly Lebanon and Syria. In this connection the two sides reaffirmed their solidarity with the just struggle being waged by the Palestinian people for their right to self-determination. They condemned the Camp David accords as a shameful betrayal of the aspirations and hopes of the Palestinian people and expressed their deep conviction that international detente is a significant factor for the realization of useful relations between states. The two leaders urged all peace-loving states to work for the consolidation and expansion of the process of international detente so that it will cover all regions.

The two sides noted that the Reagan administration is trying to undermine the process of realizing international detente. The two sides strongly condemned this action which is aimed at imposing international hegemony. They also strongly denounced the Reagan Administration's decision to continue the production and stockpiling of the neutron bomb despite international appeals and protests. They called on all international peace-loving forces to categorically condemn and make every effort to bring pressure to bear on the Reagan Administration to stop its dangerous decision which may lead to a nuclear confrontation.

The two leaders reaffirmed the dire need to reach total and comprehensive disarmament, particularly with regard to nuclear weapons.

With regard to the recent U.S. exercises and the armed aggression by the Reagan administration against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, the two sides strongly condemned the downing of the two Libyan aircraft in the Gulf of Sidra over Libyan territorial waters and in Libyan airspace and said that this was a flagrant act of provocation, an act of international terrorism and piracy, and a policy leading to the abyss. In this connection they appealed to the international community to use its influence with the Reagan Administration to stop its deceitful and rash policy in openly interfering, and in kindling the fires of war.

As members of the OAU, the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement the two sides agreed to make every effort to consolidate the position of these organizations against imperialism, colonialism, Zionism and racism and to render their support for the efforts being made to establish a new international economic system.

The two sides expressed their gratitude for the results of the visit by Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to socialist Ethiopia and noted that the visit provided an opportunity to consolidate relations between the two fraternal countries and peoples.

Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed his deep gratitude to Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam and to the people and government of socialist Ethiopia for the warm fraternal welcome and hospitality he and the delegation accompanying him received.

Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi extended an invitation to Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam to pay an official friendly visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The invitation was gladly accepted; its date will be fixed through official channels.

CAMEROON

AHIDJO APPEALS TO CONTACT GROUP TO PRESSURE RSA

AB230923 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] President Ahidjo has appealed to the big powers, especially to the members of the so-called contact group, to bring pressure on racist South Africa to implement the UN plan for independence to Namibia. Receiving the letters of credence of the new Ghanaian ambassador to Cameroon, His Excellency Alhaji Yusuf Padji, President Ahidjo said he hoped that the forthcoming extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly devoted to Namibia will adopt practical measures to ensure the rapid withdrawal of the apartheid regime from Namibia.

Speaking on Ghana and Cameroon, the head of state said the two young nations, which were once under the colonial yoke from which they eventually freed themselves, now face serious national and international problems which call for concerted actions and solidarity. He said Cameroon and Ghana are active within the OAU, of which they are founding members and which is not only an invaluable medium for asserting the African personality, but also a phenomenon to forum for finding brotherly solutions to conflicts between African countries.

In a preliminary speech, the new Ghanaian ambassador observed the similarities between Cameroon and Ghana hoping that his stay here will contribute to further strengthen cooperation between Accra and Yaounde.

GABON

BONGO RESHUFFLES GOVERNMENT; NAMES MEBIAME PREMIER

AB230821 Paris AFP in French 0716 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] Libreville, 23 Aug (AFP)--The Gabonese president, Omar Bongo, reshuffled his government on Sunday night. This reshuffle is characterized by the entry into the government of members of the presidential Cabinet.

The new ministers are:

--Jean Pierre Okias, former personal doctor of the head of state who becomes minister of higher education, scientific research, environmental protection. He replaces Mr Libizangomo-Joumas who leaves the government.

--Alexandre Samba, chemical engineer at ELF-Gabon, who takes the portfolio of public health and population. He replaces Gen Raphael Mamiaka who leaves the government.

--Divungi-Di-Ndingue, formerly director general of the Gabon Water and Energy Company, becomes minister of energy and hydraulic resources.

--Sylvestre Oyouomi, formerly a ministerial delegate, has been appointed minister of social welfare and well-being.

--Albert Vangari and Emile Mbot, formerly personal under secretary and deputy personal under secretary of the president's Cabinet, have been appointed secretary of state in charge of public relations and secretary of state for higher education respectively.

--Etienne Guy Mouvagha-Tchioba, who was second vice prime minster in charge of relations with Parliament and social well-being, takes the portfolio of mines and oil.

--Mbouy-Boutzit, formerly minister of mines, energy and hydraulic resources, becomes minister of state for justice and keeper of the seals, replacing Theodore Kwaou who leaves the government.

--Magouindi-Mahotes Joachim has been appointed secretary of state to the prime minister.

--Madame Nyingone Pauline becomes secretary of state to the keeper of the seals and minister of justice.

--Gaston Felicien Olouna has been appointed secretary to the minister of state for land, registration, preservation of public domain and housing.

--Victor Afene, former presidential adviser, becomes secretary of state to the minister of state for civil service.

--Antoine Mboumbou-Miyakou has been appointed secretary of state to the minister for territorial administration and local collectivities.

--Dr Norbert Ndong, formerly minister delegate for health, becomes the secretary of state to the Ministry of Public Health and Population.

--Martin Bongo remains minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, but becomes minister of state.

--Isaac Nguema, formerly secretary of state to the keeper of the seals and minister of justice, becomes minister delegate to the prime minister.

--Zacharie Myboto, formerly minister delegate to the presidency of the republic in charge of information, posts and telecommunications, becomes minister of this department of which President Omar Bongo was the head.

--Julien Mpoucho-Epigah becomes minister of national defense to replace the head of state.

It should be noted that as a result of the revision of the Constitution, which has resulted in the appointment of a prime minister, the head of state no longer holds any ministerial portfolio.

Mebiame Appointment

AB221429 Paris AFP in English 1422 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Libreville, 22 Aug (AFP)--Gabon President Omar Bongo today named current Premier Leon Mebaime as prime minister and head of the government following changes to the country's Constitution.

The constitutional changes, proposed by the president on the occasion of the country's 21st independence anniversary, were approved by the ruling Democratic Party Politburo, the Cabinet, the Central Committee and the National Assembly. They affect the executive, with the prime minister assuming the function of head of the government, a post earlier held by the president. The prime minister is answerable to the president, who appoints him, as well as to the Central Committee and the National Assembly.

The Economic and Social Council will be enlarged and its powers increased to coordinate the country's economic and financial system. Mr Mebiame had held the post of premier since 1975.